

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—concluded.

XXXIII—Army—concluded.

machinery of the late Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore. Credit for the cost of articles issued from the Indian Troop Service Depot Stock, Bombay, to Somaliland, and larger recoveries of table money, account for the increase under *Sea Transport Charges*. Under *Miscellaneous Services*, the decrease was chiefly due to smaller recoveries (34) of fines and forfeitures from contractors and others than were anticipated, and to less receipts (34) on account of the Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris due to the earlier withdrawal of the troops. Under *Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances to Europeans*, the increase of 2,12 was due to larger contributions towards the Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

296. The receipts in England were more than the Budget by £27,4. Under *Effective Services*, the account included £38,5 in respect of the Indian Troop Service, which in the Budget, was deducted from payments. On the other hand, there was a decrease of £46,3 in the credit for the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment. The increase under *Non-Effective Services*, mainly represents contributions towards pension of Indian Native Soldiers lent for Imperial Service (£34,3), which was treated as a credit to Indian Revenues in England; there was also a slight rise in the subscriptions towards the Indian Military Service Family Pensions, for which sufficient provision was not made in the Budget Estimate.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—				
R	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—	R	R	R
55,00	Army and Garrison Staff	57,73	57,76	57,57
20,57	Administrative Staff	21,56	20,90	21,14
7,85,63	Regimental Pay, etc.	8,84,90	8,26,04	8,25,97
4,09,65	Supply and Transport	4,18,21	4,12,76	4,19,47
39,81	Remount and Veterinary	40,25	44,33	45,77
25,95	Clothing	29,32	27,94	27,95
19,44	Barrack Establishment, etc.	21,27	19,25	20,55
3,75	Administration of Martial Law	4,05	3,56	3,49
68,68	Medical	88,04	78,03	75,66
96,47	Ordnance	1,24,62	1,08,58	1,12,99
3,68	Ecclesiastical	4,08	4,00	3,82
4,71	Education	4,90	4,87	4,57
11,27	Sea Transport Charges	6,21	7,57	7,00
48,54	Miscellaneous Services	38,01	48,86	56,28
22,08	Volunteer Corps	23,60	23,67	23,52
16,15,23		17,66,75	16,88,12	17,05,75
—1,37	Unadjusted Expenditure . . . . .	...	...	4,24
16,13,86	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES	17,66,75	16,88,12	17,09,99
NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—				
1,05	Rewards for Military Services	1,15	1,16	1,16
10,57	Military Pensions to Europeans	9,79	11,65	12,97
72,66	Ditto to Natives	72,18	74,83	75,11
2,40	Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances, etc.	2,43	2,55	2,53
6,49	Departmental Pensions and Gratuities	6,50	6,68	6,60
93,27	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES	92,05	96,87	98,37
17,07,13	TOTAL INDIA	18,58,80	17,84,99	18,08,36
£		£	£	£
11,380,9	Equivalent in Sterling	12,392,0	11,900,0	12,055,7
ENGLAND—				
EFFECTIVE CHARGES—				
158,1	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	870,5	965,0	964,8
216,6	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	230,0	247,0	250,6
196,5	Indian Troop Service	250,0	354,5	345,5
7,9	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	19,0	24,0	21,8
24,7	Miscellaneous	42,0	52,3	53,2
1,428,5	Stores for India	1,460,2	1,252,6	1,291,0
2,032,3	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES	2,871,7	2,895,4	2,926,9
NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—				
554,6	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	610,0	615,0	615,0
1,672,9	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,662,0	1,621,1	1,623,7
83,6	Miscellaneous Pensions, etc.	84,0	83,0	83,3
39,7	Indian Military Service Family Pensions	45,0	41,0	41,1
2,350,8	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES	2,401,0	2,360,1	2,363,8
4,383,1	TOTAL ENGLAND	5,272,7	5,255,5	5,290,7
15,764,0	GRAND TOTAL	17,664,7	17,155,5	17,346,4

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Army and Garrison Staff.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
2,57	Commander-in-Chief	2,69	2,79	3,02
3,98	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces	4,17	4,19	4,21
7,20	Adjutant General	7,62	7,42	7,36
1,65	Artillery Branch	1,67	1,62	1,56
21	Cavalry Branch	37	37	37
2,55	Musketry Inspection	2,56	2,58	2,57
4,66	Quarter Master General	4,92	4,82	4,73
46	Gymnastic Instruction	59	59	56
41	Army Signalling	47	45	39
68	Mounted Infantry Schools	2,02	2,03	2,00
18,75	District Commands	18,67	18,66	18,89
6,68	Garrison and Station Staff	6,68	6,70	6,94
2,89	Hill Sanitaria	3,07	3,11	2,86
99	Miscellaneous Depôts	1,01	1,01	99
86	Staff of Local Forces	87	84	85
3	Staff Miscellaneous	3	3	3
43	Special Services	32	23	24
...	Hyderabad Contingent . . . . .	...	32	...
55,00	TOTAL	57,73	57,76	57,57

297. As compared with the Budget, the small saving of 16 occurred chiefly under salaries (79) and Special Services (8), and was due to the absences of officers and establishments on leave, to lower rates of pay having been drawn by certain officers, to the appointment of the Inspector General of Artillery having remained vacant for a part of the year and to the reduction of the Malakand Garrison and staff. These savings were, to some extent counterbalanced by excesses under tour expenses (49) of the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, and contingent charges (30) (chiefly telegram charges) under *District Commands*, and *Garrison and Station Staff*. The charges under *Hyderabad Contingent* were compiled under the several heads concerned. The excess over the previous year, was mainly due to more charges for salaries and tour expenses and to a full year's charge on account of Mounted Infantry Schools, the accounts of 1901-2 having included the expenditure of a portion of the year only.

Administrative Staff.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
1,57	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	1,61	1,56	1,52
1,77	Accountant General, Military Department	1,77	1,75	1,72
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
2,58	Central Branch	2,59	2,57	2,58
1,35	Accounts Branch	1,48	1,42	1,44
4,62	Pay Branch	4,72	4,70	4,76
3,58	Supply and Transport Branch	3,65	3,63	3,65
80	Transport Branch, Rangoon	76	75	76
60	Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India	71	66	66
1,39	Ordnance and Clothing Branches	1,39	1,35	1,37
1,45	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Offices	1,49	1,46	1,50
63	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers	1,96	80	95
23	Special Services	21	24	23
...	Hyderabad Contingent . . . . .	...	1	...
	Deduct—Probable Savings	78	...	...
20,57	TOTAL	21,56	20,90	21,14

298. The principal decreases under this head, were 9 under *Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors*, 5 under *Accountant General, Military Department*, 5 under *Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India*, and 1,01 under *Inspections, etc.*, and were due to too small a deduction having been made in the Budget Estimate for probable savings, to the absence, on furlough of the Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay, and to the lump provision made in the Budget Estimate for additional officers of the Military Accounts Department having been only partially utilised. The excess over the previous year, was mainly due to more charges for salaries, and Exchange Compensation Allowance under *Accounts Branch, Pay Branch, Supply and Transport Branch and Inspections, etc.*

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
3,85,88	European Army	4,31,17	3,92,19	3,89,61
3,98,11	Native Army	4,52,05	4,32,63	4,35,17
1,64	Special Services	1,68	1,22	1,19
<u>7,85,63</u>	TOTAL .	<u>8,84,90</u>	<u>8,26,04</u>	<u>8,25,97</u>

299. As compared with the Budget, the large decrease in this grant was mainly due to the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland; to the deputation of officers to the Civil Department for plague-duty; to the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras Native Infantry; to savings in the provision for increased pay to British soldiers, for howitzer batteries, for improvement in the organisation of horse and field artillery, for reorganisation of sub-marine mining establishments, for the addition of two companies to the Bombay Sappers and Miners and of the Fortress Company of Sappers and Miners at Aden, and for reconstitution of a regiment of Madras Cavalry; to the lapse of the provision for the 1st Military Railway Company; to short strength of regimental officers and of British and Native troops; and to low charges for special services on account of the Occupation of Chitral and its Communications due to the demobilization of the Swat Moveable column and to the reduction of the Malakand garrison; partly counterbalanced by increased charges owing to more supernumerary officers having been attached to British Regiments as candidates for the Indian Army and the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent from 1st October 1902. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase was chiefly due to the absence of savings owing to the return of troops from South Africa and China, to the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, to the grant of increased pay to British troops, to more supernumerary officers having been attached to British regiments as candidates for the Indian Army, to more Unattached List officers having been present, to the grant of special bounties to British soldiers returned from South Africa for extension of their services in India, and to the money grants to the British and Native troops in celebration of the King-Emperor's Coronation.

300. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below :—

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
92,03	Artillery	1,16,52	1,07,50	1,07,13
19,54	Cavalry	40,45	29,00	28,91
7	Engineers . . . . .	...	6	13
2,05,97	Infantry	2,62,42	2,35,00	2,34,46
30	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	30	26	25
5,29	Officers of the Indian Army General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	5,95	7,92	7,98
26	Colonel's Allowances	27	17	16
62,42	Other Charges	5,26	12,28	10,59
<u>3,85,88</u>	TOTAL .	<u>4,31,17</u>	<u>3,92,19</u>	<u>3,89,61</u>

301. Under *Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry* the whole of the savings was chiefly due to less charges for small Salaries owing to the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland, to the provision for increased pay of British soldiers not having been used in full, and the charges for family allowances and Howitzer Batteries, Brigade division staff, Royal Horse and Field Artillery, and improvement in organisation of Horse and Field Artillery having been compiled under other heads though provided for here. Under *Invalids and Veteran Establishment*, the saving was due to casualties. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure under *Officers of the Indian Army, etc.*, owing to more supernumerary officers having been attached to British regiments as candidates for the Indian Army, and to more Unattached List officers having been present than provided for; and under *Other Charges* due to the grant of special bounties to British soldiers for extension of their services in India, to the grant of furlough gratuities, and to money-grants to British soldiers in celebration of the King-Emperor's Coronation. Under *Engineers*, the expenditure was due to charges for pay and allowances of an officer for whom no provision was made in the Budget, and to payments for broken periods to certain Royal Engineer officers who proceeded to England on reversion to the Imperial Establishment. The small excess over the actuals of the previous year, was chiefly due to the return of troops from South Africa and China, to the grant of increased pay to British troops, and to the reorganization of Horse and Field Artillery.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*Regimental Pay—*concluded.*

302. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follows:—

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
8,24	Artillery	8,72	8,50	9,39
1,63	Body-Guard	1,13	1,19	1,18
1,19,86	Cavalry	1,28,76	1,26,09	1,32,33
12,41	Sappers and Miners	14,58	13,58	13,22
2,28,87	Infantry	2,69,33	2,46,00	2,47,98
5,27	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	5,59	5,08	5,66
2,92	Kit-money for Recruits	4,01	4,02	4,33
3,78	Hutting money	4,12	5,10	4,17
10,41	Reserve Forces	10,89	10,38	10,95
4,72	Other Charges	4,92	5,69	5,96
...	Hyderabad Contingent . . . . .	...	13,00	...
3,98,11	TOTAL	4,52,05	4,32,63	4,35,17

303. Under Native Army, the excess expenditure under *Artillery* (67), *Cavalry* (3,57) and *Kit-money for Recruits* (32) was due chiefly to payments made to the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery and Cavalry from 1st October 1902, and to the reconstitution of Madras Native Infantry, partly counterbalanced by savings due to the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland, and the lapse of the special provision for the reconstitution of a regiment of Madras Cavalry. Under *Body-Guard*, the small excess was due to a temporary increase in the strength of the Viceroy's Body-Guard in consequence of the Coronation Durbar. The most noticeable decreases occurred under *Infantry* (21,35) and *Sappers and Miners* (1,36), and were chiefly due to less charges for salaries and allowances owing to the absence of troops in China and Somaliland and of certain officers in South Africa, and to the provision made in the Budget for the addition of two companies to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and for the Fortress Company of Sappers and Miners at Aden not having been utilised in full. The excess of 1,04 under *Other Charges*, was due chiefly to larger payments of batta (11), to incidental charges incurred on account of the Hyderabad Contingent (18), to heavy telegram charges incurred in connection with the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras Infantry (17), to payments made to young officers on first appointment to native cavalry regiments to assist them in the purchase of suitable chargers (17), to more charges for family allowances (27), to the reorganisation of the sub-marine mining service (16), and to money grants to native troops in celebration of the King-Emperor's Coronation, partly counterbalanced by less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, owing to the demobilisation of the Swat Moveable column and the reduction of the Malakand garrison. The increase, compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was chiefly attributable to the charges of the Hyderabad Contingent and the Frontier Garrison Artillery, to smaller savings owing to the return of troops from China, to the charges on account of two additional Companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners and of the Fortress Company at Aden, to increase in the effective strength of reservists and to more enlistments causing a larger outlay under *Kit-money*.

Supply and Transport Charges.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
61,46	Establishment	72,95	71,43	68,52
1,74,70	Supplies	1,84,67	1,73,39	1,73,73
1,04,12	Services	1,08,01	1,13,67	1,25,16
54,03	Transport Branch	38,28	37,05	38,26
15,34	Special Services	14,30	15,32	13,80
...	Hyderabad Contingent . . . . .	...	1,90	...
4,09,65	TOTAL	4,18,21	4,12,76	4,19,47

304. The principal decreases were under *Establishment*, *Supplies* and *Special Services*, and were mainly due to the absence of troops and of certain departmental officers and establishments on service in South Africa, China and Somaliland, to savings in pay and kit-money to transport establishments owing to fewer enlistments, to the transfer in October 1902 of the Khedda Department to the Burma Civil Department, to less charges for feed of men and animals owing to a fall in rates, to a saving in the provision made in the Budget for certain measures of transport reorganisation, to small purchases of transport animals, to less charges for hay and dry-bedding operations and grass operations owing to the lapse of the special provision for the purchase of land for a grass rukh at Nowshera, to credits for value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland, and to a decrease in the charges on account of special services owing to the demobilisation of the Swat Moveable column, to the

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*Supply and Transport Charges—*continued.*

reduction of the Malakand garrison, and to the withdrawal of the troops from Datta Khel. These decreases were more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure under *Services*, due to unusually heavy consignments of Commissariat and Ordnance stores by rail and water, to more charges for conveyance of troops, to the special charges in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission, Seistan Boundary Commission and Mekran Escort, to the charges incurred on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, to larger purchases of fodder for reserves, of godown furniture, of warm clothing for troops and followers, and of uniform clothing for transport attendants, to replacements of stores despatched to South Africa, China and Somaliland, and to debits for the value of stores returned from China and of surplus stores returned from Delhi. The excess compared with the actuals of the previous year was chiefly due to revision of establishments, to smaller savings on account of the absence of troops in South Africa and China, to the special charges on account of the Aden Delimitation Commission, to the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, to larger consignments of stores by rail and water, to larger movements of troops, to more extensive grass operations and to the adjustment of stores returned from Delhi.

305. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* are given below :—

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
5,30	Supervising Staff	6,31	6,77	6,59
26,94	Executive Establishment	24,63	24,21	23,57
6,02	Transport	33,83	32,65	31,39
22,04	Subordinate Establishment	7,13	7,28	7,10
99	Khedda Establishment	94	42	62
27	Other Heads	11	10	—75
61,46	TOTAL	72,95	71,43	68,52

306. The excess under *Supervising Staff*, was due to the creation of new administrative appointments and to the pay attached to other appointments having been increased, provision for which had been made under *Executive Establishment*. The decrease under *Executive Establishment*, was chiefly due to the absence of officers and establishment on service in South Africa, China and Somaliland (17), to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings having proved insufficient, and to a part of the expenditure for which a lump provision of 50 had been made under this head, having been compiled under *Supervising Staff*. The saving under *Transport*, was due partly to certain charges on account of unorganized transport having been compiled under Transport Branch, and partly to variations in Army ranks and departmental grades of officers and European subordinates, to short strength of native establishments (40), and to short charges on account of kit-money due to fewer enlistments (2,31). The transfer of the *Khedda Establishment* to the Civil Department, Burma, in October 1902 resulted in a saving of 32 under that head. The actuals under *Other Heads* mainly represent recoveries by the Agent for Government Consignments for stores consigned to other departments.

307. Under *Supplies* the details are as follows :—

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
87,27	Provisions for Europeans	98,95	92,59	94,34
17,23	Provisions for Natives	16,45	16,46	17,99
	Compensation to Natives—			
32,79	(a) for dearness of provisions	30,21	28,35	25,34
5,30	(b) for dearness of forage	6,80	7,26	8,12
81	Purchase of Reserve Stock	2,23	2,43	2,14
28,86	Malt Liquor purchased locally	29,69	28,26	28,36
42	Rum	54	48	42
85	Dairy Farms	14	1,47	1,23
...	Contingent Expenses	1	1	...
1,73,53		1,85,02	1,77,31	1,77,94
—1,17	Deduct—Value of Supplies to other Departments	35	3,92	4,21
1,74,70	TOTAL	1,84,67	1,73,39	1,73,73

308. Under *Provisions for Europeans*, the charges for messing allowance and for supply of bread, meat and other ration articles, and miscellaneous expenses, were less than the Budget Estimate by 4,61 owing chiefly to the absence of British troops in South Africa. The excess of 1,54 under *Provisions for Natives*, was due to extra expenditure incurred in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission,

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Supply and Transport Charges—continued.

the Seistan Boundary Commission and the Mekran Escort, to larger purchases for stock purposes, and to money allowance in lieu of free rations to native troops and followers in the Quetta District, Aden and Persian Gulf. The saving of 4,87 under *Compensation to Natives for dearness of provisions*, was chiefly due to the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland, to the low prices of articles of food and to the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras infantry, partly counterbalanced by charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent. Under *Compensation to Natives for dearness of forage*, the excess of 1,32 was mainly due to higher rates of fodder, and to the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent. The savings under *Malt Liquor purchased locally* and *Rum*, were chiefly due to less consumption by British troops owing to their absence in South Africa and China. Under *Dairy Farms*, the excess was due to the establishment of a farm at Jhansi, to additional expense at the Umballa Farm and to the adjustment of the cost of cattle, etc., transferred to the Mhow dairy from the temporary dairy formed for the Delhi Coronation Durbar, partly counterbalanced by the partial lapse of the provision made for the Quetta Farm. The figures under *Value of Supplies to other Departments* represent the difference between the credit for value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland, and the debit on account of the value of stores returned from China, and for which credit was afforded to His Majesty's Imperial Government.

309. Under *Services* the following are the details:—

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
4,56	Hire of Transport	4,21	4,82	7,66
4,05	Sea and Inland Water Charges	3,00	4,19	5,79
45,84	Railway Charges	45,02	49,04	54,62
12,21	Grass Cultivation	17,69	16,77	14,75
25,90	Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, Yabooks, Bullocks and Elephants	28,97	27,93	29,67
80	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies	1,05	1,30	1,10
4,58	Implements, Godown Furniture, etc.	3,03	3,57	4,32
6,18	Other Heads	5,04	6,05	7,25
1,04,12	TOTAL	1,08,01	1,13,67	1,25,16

310. The increase of expenditure under *Hire of Transport* was chiefly due to small utilization of Government Transport and more charges for conveyance of British and Native troops and stores in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission and the Mekran Escort. The excesses under *Sea and Inland Water Charges* and *Railway Charges*, were due to unusually heavy consignments of Commissariat and Ordnance Stores and to more movements of European and Native troops by rail owing, to some extent, to the causes mentioned above, partly counterbalanced by the lapse of the special provision for a hospital train. The saving under *Grass Cultivation*, was due to less charges for hay and dry-bedding operations than were anticipated and to the lapse of the provision made for the purchase of land for a grass rukh at Nowshera. The excess under *Feed of Horses, etc.*, was attributable chiefly to the adjustment of the value of surplus stores taken over from the Delhi Durbar; to the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery; to purchases made for stock purposes and to more expenditure on the purchase of grass owing to a smaller quantity of grass having been procurable from grass farms. Under *Implements, etc.*, the excess was due to the large supply of bags from the Jail Department, to larger purchases of tarpaulins for stock, and to more miscellaneous charges connected with the replacement of articles issued from stock to South Africa and Somaliland. The excess under *Other Heads* was mainly due to more charges for warm clothing for troops and followers, to replace those issued from stock to South Africa and Somaliland; to toll on troops at Bombay and Karachi; to extra expenditure incurred in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission and the Seistan Boundary Commission; to the adjustment of the value of stores returned from China; and to larger purchases of warm clothing than were anticipated for ordinary requirements.

311. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* are as follows:—

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
53,65	Unorganized Transport	19,22	20,28	25,70
...	Mule Corps	12,38	11,36	9,04
...	Mule Cadres	3,83	3,05	2,07
...	Silladar Camel Cadres	1,59	1,30	67
...	Pony Cart Train Cadres	73	55	29
...	Service Grantee Camel Corps . . . . .	...	1	1
38	Transport charges connected with Army Bearer Corps	53	50	48
54,03	TOTAL	38,28	37,05	38,26

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Supply and Transport Charges—concluded.

312. The increase of expenditure, as compared with the Budget under *Unorganised Transport*, was chiefly due to certain transport charges having been transferred to this head from Establishments on the reorganization of the transport service; to more charges for purchase of camels and feed of animals required for the Aden Delimitation Commission; to charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent; to the adjustment of the value of stores taken over from the Delhi Durbar; to larger purchases of uniform clothing required to replace those issued from stock to South Africa; and to more miscellaneous charges than were anticipated. Under *Mule Corps* and *Mule Cadres*, the decreases were mainly due to less charges for purchase and feed of animals; to short complement of animals; to less expenditure for purchase and repair of gear and equipment and carts, owing to less condemnations, and to less miscellaneous charges; and to the lump provision made in the Budget for the re-organisation of mule cadres having been only partially used. Similarly, the provision made in the Budget for the re-organisation of *Silladar Camel Cadres* and *Pony Cart Train Cadres* was not fully utilised, and there were savings in the charges for purchase and feed of animals. Low charges for purchase and repair of doolies, gear, carts and equipment due to less condemnations brought about the saving under *Transport Charges connected with the Army Bearer Corps*.

Remount and Veterinary.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
39	Supervising Staff	38	40	43
3,15	Depôt Establishments	3,51	3,14	3,20
1,00	Veterinary Inspection	1,08	1,05	92
2,43	Station Veterinary Hospitals	3,40	2,61	2,66
5	Veterinary Schools	5	6	5
30	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach	25	18	15
4	Mule Purchasing Agency	30	26	34
3,61	Temporary Remount Depôts (Umballa and Bangalore) . . . .	...	3,51	3,81
20,04	Purchase of Remounts	20,33	22,63	24,48
3,97	Feed of Cattle and Remounts	5,65	4,75	4,29
4,84	Miscellaneous	5,30	5,70	5,44
...	Hyderabad Contingent . . . .	...	4	...
39,82	TOTAL	40,25	44,33	45,77
	1 Deduct—Value of Supplies to other Departments . . . .	...	...	...
39,81		40,25	44,33	45,77

313. The excess of 5 under *Supervising Staff*, was due to the appointment of an extra clerk in the office of the Director-General, Army Remount Department, and to acting arrangements and more travelling expenses than were anticipated. The saving of 31 under *Depôt Establishments*, was chiefly due to the maintenance, on the curtailed liberty system, of some of the horses at remount depôts; that under *Veterinary Inspection*, to less expensive acting arrangements in place of the Principal Veterinary Officer in India, to the absence of an officer on furlough, and to lower rates of pay drawn by certain officers. Less charges for salaries owing to short strength of officers caused a saving of 74 under *Station Veterinary Hospitals*. Under *Remount Depôt, Garden Reach*, the pay for March 1902 of the Agent, was drawn in advance in that month and included in the accounts for 1901-2, no pay was drawn by him for a part of the year, and fewer Native Establishments were entertained. The increase under *Purchase of Remounts*, was due to the purchase of mules for corps, and ponies for mounted infantry schools, to additional horses required for the artillery, provision for which was made under the heads Regimental Pay, &c., and Ordnance Establishments; and to the grant of compensation to shippers of Australian horses. The charge of 3,81 under *Temporary Remount Depôts*, represents the cost of feed at the temporary depôts at Umballa and Bangalore, provision for which was made under the head *Supply and Transport*. Low prices of articles of feed, maintenance, of a small number of animals at the depôts and the introduction of the curtailed liberty system at certain depôts, resulted in a saving of 1,36 under *Feed of Cattle and Remounts*. Under *Miscellaneous*, the excess was due to extra expenditure incurred in connection with the new remount depôt at Mona.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Clothing Establishments.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
1,09	Superintending Establishments	1,10	1,10	1,12
67	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	70	66	66
	Supplies and Services—			
17,88	Factories	13,86	14,10	15,08
2,86	Regimental	4,32	4,12	4,32
7,96	Compensation in lieu of clothing	8,66	8,70	8,18
46	Special Services	70	69	20
...	Hyderabad Contingent . . . . .	...	5	...
30,92		29,34	29,42	29,56
4,97	Deduct—Value of stores supplied to other Departments	2	1,48	1,61
25,95	TOTAL	29,32	27,94	27,95

314. Under *Supplies and Services—Factories*, the excess was due to more charges for making clothing, great-coats, etc., for European troops and for supplies obtained locally for making up field service clothing in replacement of issues to South Africa. The saving under *Compensation in lieu of Clothing*, was chiefly due to the absence of troops in South Africa and China, and consequent fewer claims for compensation; and that under *Special Services*, to less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications and Tochi Garrison owing to smaller replacements. The credit under *Value of stores supplied to other Departments*, was due to the adjustment by debit to His Majesty's Imperial Government of the value and departmental charges of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland.

Barrack Establishments.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
4,72	Subordinate Establishments	5,59	5,23	5,01
5,64	Barrack Bedding	4,27	4,33	5,98
3,34	Lighting Charges	3,78	3,45	3,10
6,79	Miscellaneous	7,32	6,86	6,78
31	Special Services	38	36	40
20,80		21,34	20,23	21,27
1,36	Deduct—Value of Supplies to other Departments	7	98	72
19,44	TOTAL	21,27	19,25	20,55

315. The principal decreases occurred under *Subordinate Establishments* (58), *Lighting Charges* (68) and *Miscellaneous* (54), the particular items under which the savings occurred, being conservancy, punkha-pulling and tattie-watering establishments in the first case; purchase of oil in the second; and charges for miscellaneous supplies for barracks and hospitals in the third; the savings in all cases being due to the absence of troops in South Africa. There were also some savings in the establishment and cattle for working wells and supply of water and well-gear for plunge-baths and wash-houses, due to the same cause, to less condemnations and fewer replacements, and to the partial lapse of the provision made in the Budget for washing compartments for British troops. More charges for bedding, due chiefly to heavy expenditure consequent on the return of troops from South Africa, and to the replacement of Stores sent to that country resulted in the excess of 1,71 under *Barrack Bedding*. The credit under *Value of Supplies to other Departments*, was due to the adjustment of the value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Administration of Martial Law.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
Judge Advocate-General's Department—				
56	Head-Quarters	61	57	57
1,49	Commands	1,64	1,40	1,45
1,70	Miscellaneous	1,80	1,57	1,47
...	Hyderabad Contingent . . . . .	...	2	...
3,75	TOTAL	4,05	3,56	3,49

316. There were savings under all the heads. The saving under *Commands*, was due to less charges for salaries, chiefly due to the absence of certain officers on leave, and to variations in army ranks of officers; that under *Miscellaneous*, to the closing of the Military prison at Fort William and to less charges on account of regimental, garrison, and station prisons due to the small number of prisoners and to the absence of troops in South Africa.

Medical Establishments.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
Medical Establishment—				
2,67	Head-Quarters and Commands	2,65	2,65	2,69
37,39	Districts	43,75	37,50	38,08
1,21	Nursing Service	1,46	1,28	1,36
4,66	Sanitation of Cantonments and			
	Cantonment Hospitals	5,15	5,11	5,20
...	Army Bearer Corps	6,73	5,34	5,18
3,88	Army Hospital Corps	3,88	3,40	3,27
1,85	Medical Store Depôts	2,01	1,93	1,90
10	Followers' Hospitals	10	10	10
1,24	Miscellaneous	1,64	1,63	1,55
19,06	Medical Supplies	22,96	21,79	20,54
	Deduct—			
2,63	Issues to other Departments	2,95	3,24	4,63
16,43		20,01	18,55	15,91
25	Special Services	66	48	42
...	Hyderabad Contingent	...	6	...
68,68	TOTAL	88,04	78,03	75,66

317. The large decrease under *Medical Establishment—Districts*, was due to savings in salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing mainly to the absence of medical officers and subordinates on field service in South Africa, China, and Somaliland; to the deputation of medical subordinates to the Civil Department on Plague duty; to short strength of officers; and to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings having proved insufficient. The saving under *Army Bearer Corps*, was due to the organisation of the Corps having taken effect from a later date (1st August 1902) than was anticipated in the Budget, and to the establishment having been short of complement; that under *Army Hospital Corps*, to the provision made in the Budget for increased establishment, and for certain concessions not having been fully used, and to the expenditure on this account having been adjusted under the ordinary heads of account (92), partly counterbalanced by more charges for salaries, good-conduct pay, and kit-money for recruits (31). The decrease under *Indian Nursing Service*, was due to short strength of nursing sisters while that under *Medical Store Depôts*, to the absence of an officer on leave, to acting arrangements made, and to savings in office establishments. Under *Miscellaneous*, the saving was chiefly due to less charges for extra-duty pay of nursing orderlies and allowance to native military pupils at Medical Colleges and Schools. Less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, due chiefly to the demobilization of the Swat Moveable Column and the field hospitals and of the Tochi Garrison, resulted in a saving of 24 under *Special Services*. The credit under *Issues to other Departments* was due to the adjustment of the value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland and to larger demands by civil institutions.

Section L—ARMY SERVICE—EXPENDITURE.—*continued.*

Ordnance.

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget. R	1902-3. Revised. R	Accounts. R
R	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
3.67	Supervising Staff	3.60	3.52	3.49
21.39	Arsenals and Depôts	21.49	21.54	21.50
26.94	Factories	28.94	28.00	28.07
1.20	Fort Armaments	1.32	1.33	1.31
	STORES—			
14.60	For Arsenals and Depôts	23.68	16.70	17.39
27.05	For Factories	33.03	31.00	33.75
80	Freight	58	63	72
3.36	Other Charges	3.60	4.18	4.87
16.48	Camp Equipage	7.33	10.33	15.55
1.40	Line Gear	1.35	1.43	1.39
1,16.89		1,24.92	1,18.66	1,28.64
	Deduct—			
20.60	Supplies to other Departments	3.48	10.16	15.15
...	Add—			
	Short Provision in Home Estimates	2.93	...	...
20.60		55	10.16	15.15
96.29		1,24.37	1,08.50	1,12.89
18	Special Services	25.01	8	10
96.47	TOTAL	1,24.62	1,08.58	1,12.99

318. Under *Establishments—Supervising Staff*, the saving (11) was due to the absence of the Deputy Director General of Ordnance on leave out of India and to low expenditure under Travelling Charges and Contingencies. Under *Factories*, the decrease (87) was chiefly due to the closing of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore from 1st June 1902, to the lapse of the special provision for the Rifle Factory, Ishapore, owing to the factory not having been opened, to the deputation of certain officers and European employés to England and to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings, having proved insufficient. The large decrease under *Stores—For Arsenals and Depôts*, was chiefly due to smaller purchases of local stores, to a partial lapse of the special provision made for initial expenditure on account of howitzer batteries, as well as for an increased scale of cavalry ammunition, and to the charges for the additional Companies sanctioned for the Bombay Sappers and Miners and the Fortress Company at Aden, having been adjusted under other heads. The increase under *Freight*, was due to large consignments of stores from England. The excess expenditure under *Camp Equipage*, was chiefly due to the replacement of tents sent to South Africa and Somaliland; to the adjustment of the value of camp equipage returned from the Boer prisoners' camp; to the purchase of mobilization equipment for additional battalions detailed for the northern line of communications into Afghanistan, and of regimental equipment for line of communication units; and to large purchases of camp equipage, owing mainly to the re-equipment of corps and batteries on their return from South Africa. Under *Other Charges*, the increase was mainly due to the purchase of equipment for the two additional Companies sanctioned for the Bombay Sappers and Miners and for the Fortress Company at Aden, provision for which was made under *Arsenals and Depôts*; to the cost of additional stores required for the training of Sappers and Miners in telegraph work; to the purchase of equipment for a unit of mounted sappers; and to the charges for the manufacture of the superstructure of two units of Berthon bridge equipment. Less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications resulted in a saving of 15 under *Special Services*. The excess deduction under *Supplies to Other Departments*, was due chiefly to the adjustment of the value of local stores sent to South Africa (3,46), China (6), Somaliland (99) and Mauritius (53) and of the value of peace equipment taken by certain Native Corps to the Colonies (34) and to large supplies to the Civil Departments.

Other Effective Charges.

319. There was a decrease of 26 under *Ecclesiastical*, due chiefly to vacancies, deputations, variations in the rates of pay drawn by Roman Catholic Chaplains, and less charges for capitation allowances to Presbyterian Ministers. Under *Education*, there was a saving of 33, due to the absence of the Director of Military Education on leave, to smaller purchases of books for Army Schools, to savings in the establishment charges of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, and to the appointment of a junior officer to the medical charge of that Asylum. *Sea Transport Charges* showed an increase of 79, due mainly to the provision of a large number of passages by private steamers, to a larger number of men having proceeded on bounty voyage, and to more charges than were anticipated for passage money of officers, troops and establishments.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICE—EXPENDITURE—concluded.

Other Effective Charges—concluded.

proceeding from port to port in India, owing partly to the Aden Delimitation Commission. The variations under *Volunteer Corps* were small and call for no remarks.

320. The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows :—

1901-2. Accounts.		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
27,63	Special Charges	11,05	9,02	8,65
20,91	Other Items	26,96	39,82	47,63
..	Hyderabad Contingent . . . . .	...	2	...
48,54	TOTAL	38,01	48,86	56,28

321. The variations under *Special Charges* have been explained in paragraph 287. Under *Other Items* the large increase was chiefly due to compensation for losses owing to the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras Infantry (43), to a special grant to the Aden Troop (21) to place the funds of the troop on a proper footing, to heavy telegram charges (3,28), owing to the extension of the debit-note system, to the deputation of the Indian contingent to England for the King's Coronation (18), and to more charges on account of Camps of Exercise and Manœuvres (14,70).

Non-Effective Charges.

322. There was an increase of 3,17 over the Budget under *Military Pensions to Europeans*, chiefly due to larger payments of capitalised pensions (1,83), to new admissions for pensions of commissioned officers (49), to pensionary charges paid in England on account of officers of the Hyderabad Contingent having been adjusted in India from 1st October 1902 (1,47), and to more charges on account of wound pensions than were anticipated (11), partly counterbalanced by less charges for pensions to Departmental officers with honorary rank and Departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers (70). Under *Military Pensions to Natives*, the excess of 2,93 was mainly due to more admissions consequent on the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras Infantry (1,88), to charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent (98), and to a large number of reservists and men having been discharged with gratuities (43); partly counterbalanced by less charges for compensation for dearness of provisions to Madras pensioners due to cheaper rates of rice (32). Under *Family Pensions, etc.*, and *Departmental Pensions*, the excesses were small and were due, in the former case, to there being more recipients of the Indian Military Service Family Pensions and, in the latter, to new admissions.

Expenditure in England.

323. As compared with the Budget, the English expenditure showed an excess of £55,2 under *Effective Charges*, and a saving of £37,2 under *Non-Effective Charges*. The excess under *Effective Charges* was chiefly due to larger payments to the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India, to increase under furlough pay, to larger number of officers being on furlough than was estimated, and to more officers having been provided with passages otherwise than in Government transports. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by a decrease under Stores. Under *Non-Effective Charges*, the decrease occurred under Pay and Pensions of Non-Effective and Retired officers of the Indian Service, and larger payments to the War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces serving in India.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

1901-2. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1902-3. Revised. R	Accounts. R
+1,60,84	TOTAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IN RUPEES	-2,05,21	+8,42	-10,86
<u>£</u> +1,072,3	DITTO	<u>£</u> -1,368,1	<u>£</u> +56,1	<u>£</u> -72,4

DETAILS.

		India.	Central Prov- inces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. F. Prov- ince.	Madras.	Bombay.	Hydr.	Total.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Provincial.													
Revenue	Accounts.	1901-2	...	1,17,15	3,61,78	72,64	4,93,23	3,62,46	2,14,54	...	3,75,85	5,14,23	...
	Budget	...	...	97,35	3,35,78	78,37	5,09,68	3,80,91	1,99,82	...	3,50,46	4,43,19	...
	Revised	1902-3	...	1,02,16	3,36,29	83,61	5,23,02	3,89,88	2,16,09	...	3,61,09	4,66,56	...
	Accounts.	...	...	1,02,98	3,36,43	84,16	5,23,92	3,89,87	2,19,23	...	3,64,05	4,67,70	...
Expenditure	Accounts.	1901-2	...	94,72	3,54,23	71,17	4,86,79	3,72,10	1,99,58	...	3,35,44	4,55,99	...
	Budget	...	...	1,05,98	3,82,18	78,58	5,36,76	4,01,24	2,14,19	...	3,70,24	4,86,91	...
	Revised	1902-3	...	1,02,66	3,67,83	73,81	5,15,65	3,86,86	2,05,56	...	3,59,95	4,90,79	...
	Accounts.	...	...	1,02,99	3,69,30	74,07	5,17,68	3,90,51	2,08,94	...	3,64,21	4,91,94	...
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts.	1901-2	...	+22,43	+7,55	+1,47	+6,44	-9,64	+14,96	...	+40,41	+58,24	...
	Budget	...	...	-8,63	-46,40	-21	-27,08	-20,33	-14,37	...	-19,78	-43,72	...
	Revised	1902-3	...	-50	-31,54	+9,80	+7,37	+3,02	+10,53	...	+204	-24,23	...
	Accounts.	...	...	-1	-32,87	+10,09	+6,24	-64	+10,89	...	-16	-24,24	...
Closing Bal- ance.	Accounts.	1901-2	...	22,43	1,38,17	6,00	49,05	38,80	14,96	...	42,87	58,24	...
	Accounts.	1902-3	...	22,42	1,05,30	16,09	55,29	38,16	25,25	...	42,71	34,00	...
Local.													
Revenue	Accounts.	1901-2	2,32	16,45	21,78	11,64	78,82	1,22,32	43,00	1,60	1,40,75	50,97	...
	Budget	...	2,42	15,56	21,59	12,05	84,49	1,22,78	38,30	3,75	1,38,02	56,86	...
	Revised	1902-3	2,37	15,53	21,54	12,56	90,61	1,30,39	30,48	3,44	1,47,42	55,68	7,75
	Accounts.	...	2,73	15,54	21,82	12,44	91,14	1,30,63	38,37	3,64	1,50,98	55,02	7,79
Expenditure	Accounts.	1901-2	2,12	12,95	20,52	11,44	83,53	1,18,66	39,38	1,37	1,33,27	47,43	...
	Budget	...	2,55	16,48	26,49	11,31	84,53	1,26,23	39,73	4,09	1,59,78	49,32	...
	Revised	1902-3	2,60	15,72	21,57	11,14	81,18	1,26,06	35,74	3,54	1,38,86	50,46	4,97
	Accounts.	...	2,50	15,60	21,54	10,88	86,66	1,27,94	37,06	3,68	1,47,28	51,76	4,76
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts.	1901-2	+20	+3,50	+1,26	+20	-4,71	+3,66	+3,62	+23	+7,48	+3,54	+18,90
	Budget	...	-13	-92	-4,90	+74	-4	-3,45	-1,43	-34	-21,76	+7,54	-24,60
	Revised	1902-3	-23	-19	-3	+1,42	+9,43	+4,33	+74	-10	+8,56	+5,22	+2,78
	Accounts.	...	+23	-6	+28	+1,56	+4,48	+2,69	+1,31	-4	+3,70	+3,26	+3,03
Closing Bal- ance.	Accounts.	1901-2	1,40	4,70	13,05	2,54	18,21	20,76	15,68	1,43	42,24	26,15	*6,12
	Accounts.	1902-3	1,63	4,64	13,33	4,10	22,69	23,45	16,99	1,99	45,94	29,41	9,15
Total.													
Revenue	Accounts.	1901-2	2,32	4,33,60	3,83,56	24,28	5,72,05	4,84,78	2,57,54	1,60	5,16,60	5,65,20	...
	Budget	...	2,42	1,12,91	3,57,37	90,42	5,94,17	5,03,69	2,38,12	3,75	4,88,48	5,00,05	...
	Revised	1902-3	2,37	1,17,63	3,57,83	96,17	6,13,63	5,20,27	2,52,57	3,44	5,09,41	5,22,22	7,75
	Accounts.	...	2,73	1,18,52	3,58,25	96,60	6,15,06	5,20,50	2,57,60	3,64	5,15,03	5,22,72	7,79
Expenditure	Accounts.	1901-2	2,12	1,07,67	3,74,75	82,61	5,70,32	4,90,76	2,38,96	1,37	4,68,71	5,03,42	...
	Budget	...	2,55	1,22,46	4,08,67	89,89	6,21,29	5,27,47	2,53,92	4,09	5,30,02	5,36,23	...
	Revised	1902-3	2,60	1,18,38	3,89,40	84,95	5,96,83	5,12,92	2,41,30	3,54	4,98,81	5,41,25	4,97
	Accounts.	...	2,50	1,18,59	3,90,84	84,95	6,04,34	5,18,45	2,46,00	3,68	5,11,49	5,43,70	4,76
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts.	1901-2	+20	+25,93	+8,81	+1,67	+1,73	-5,98	+18,58	+23	+47,89	+61,78	+1,60,84
	Budget	...	-13	-9,55	-51,30	+53	-27,12	-23,78	-15,80	-34	-41,54	-36,18	-2,05,21
	Revised	1902-3	-23	-69	-31,57	+11,22	+16,80	+7,35	+11,27	-10	+10,60	-19,01	+2,78
	Accounts.	...	+23	-7	-32,59	+11,65	+10,71	+2,05	+11,60	-4	+3,54	-20,98	+3,03
Closing Bal- ance.	Accounts.	1901-2	1,40	27,13	1,51,22	8,54	67,26	59,56	30,64	1,43	85,11	84,39	*6,12
	Accounts.	1902-3	1,63	27,06	1,18,63	20,19	77,98	61,61	42,24	1,39	88,65	63,41	9,15

*Represents balance on 1st October 1902.

324. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The Revenue and Expenditure under the various major heads have been shown, in detail, in the foregoing pages, and the share of these, pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups, is given below separately for each

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—concluded.

province. The Budget provided for an expenditure from Provincial balances of Rs 1,80,52 or £1,203,5 and from Local balances of Rs 24,69 or £164,6. But the accounts show the net Provincial expenditure to have been less than that anticipated in the Budget by Rs 1,49,22, or £994,8, while there was an addition to the Local balance of Rs 20,44 or £136,3. Compared with the Budget, therefore, there was a net improvement of Rs 1,94,35 or £1,295,7 in the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts taken together. These figures do not, however, give a correct idea of the actual transactions of the year, for almost the whole of the total direct Famine Relief charges in India, amounting to Rs 48,23 or £321,5 for which Provincial and Local Revenues are in the first instance responsible, were, as provided for in the Budget, borne by the Imperial Government. There were also special contributions of 54,16 in aid of provincial finances, of 59,81 to compensate the loss for remission of famine arrears of Land Revenue, of 40,00 for reforms in Education, and of 68,86 for special Police, Public Works and Miscellaneous expenditure against an estimate of 1,83,13.

325. The improvement was contributed by all the provinces, the most noticeable ones being 45,08 in Madras, 37,84 in Bengal, 27,40 in the Punjab, and 25,83 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The improvement was attributable mainly to increased receipts under Principal heads of Revenue, specially in Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, and Assessed Taxes, and to a decrease in expenditure, chiefly under Land Revenue, Forest, and Civil Departments, principally in Police, Education, and Medical, and under Irrigation, and Other Public Works.

Central Provinces.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
1901-2.		1902-3.		1901-2.		1902-3.	
Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
PROVINCIAL—							
1,09,38	90,00	94,51	95,36	Revenue	17,70	21,00	19,54
1,00	95	92	97	Interest	1,03	99	97
8	17	26	28	Post Office	69	79	73
4,46	4,15	4,49	4,35	Civil Departments	42,99	49,11	45,09
1,54	1,44	1,36	1,41	Miscellaneous	11,02	7,16	7,29
...	...	...	...	Irrigation . . . . .	...	...	72
69	64	62	61	Other Public Works	20,03	24,76	25,05
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	1,26	2,17	3,27
1,17,15	97,35	1,02,16	1,02,98	TOTAL	94,72	1,05,98	1,02,66
LOCAL—							
12,59	10,79	9,63	9,43	Revenue	5,28	6,23	5,67
1,81	1,87	1,75	1,73	Civil Department	4,87	6,55	6,61
23	25	34	37	Miscellaneous	18	21	27
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	—3	...	...
56	48	54	53	Other Public Works	2,65	3,49	3,17
1,26	2,17	3,27	3,48	Transfers from Provincial . . . . .	...	...	...
16,45	15,56	15,53	15,54	TOTAL	12,95	16,48	15,72
1,33,60	1,12,91	1,17,69	1,18,52	GRAND TOTAL	1,07,67	1,22,46	1,18,38
SURPLUS + DEFICIT -					+ 27,93	—9,55	—69

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—continued.

Burma.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.	1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
PROVINCIAL—							
3,41,23	3,10,80	3,13,51	3,13,47	Revenue	74,21	82,06	77,63
23	21	21	30	Interest	13	19	17
...	...	...	...	Post Office	1,16	1,82	1,54
15,11	15,26	16,80	16,80	Civil Departments	1,68,05	1,87,28	1,73,45
1,87	5,62	1,78	1,75	Miscellaneous	13,05	15,91	14,48
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Railways	1,13	77	91
87	1,45	1,45	1,26	Irrigation	18,69	16,50	16,50
2,47	2,44	2,54	2,85	Other Public Works	81,39	81,72	87,14
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	-3,58	-4,07	-3,99
3,61,78	3,35,78	3,36,29	3,36,43	TOTAL	3,54,23	3,82,18	3,67,83
LOCAL—							
16,46	16,60	16,60	16,87	Revenue	1,03	1,04	1,05
...	...	...	...	Interest	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office	1,18	1,26	1,21
1,54	1,58	1,61	1,70	Civil Departments	4,72	5,38	4,77
5,27	5,42	5,32	5,30	Miscellaneous	1,41	1,55	1,57
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	12	10	10
2,09	2,06	2,00	1,94	Other Public Works	12,05	17,15	12,86
-3,58	-4,07	-3,99	-3,99	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...
21,78	21,59	21,54	21,82	TOTAL	20,52	26,49	21,57
3,83,56	3,57,37	3,57,83	3,58,25	GRAND TOTAL	3,74,75	4,08,67	3,89,40
SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —				+ 8,81 -51,30 -31,57 -32,59			

Assam.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.	1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
PROVINCIAL—							
67,51	73,03	78,54	79,00	Revenue	11,66	13,47	12,22
1	1	1	2	Interest	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office	7	8	8
2,92	3,18	3,03	3,06	Civil Departments	36,03	40,54	36,73
32	38	23	23	Miscellaneous	2,51	2,80	2,82
86	88	85	89	Railways	95	1,27	90
1,02	89	95	96	Other Public Works	17,55	18,08	18,03
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	2,39	2,33	3,01
72,64	78,37	83,61	84,16	TOTAL	71,17	78,58	73,81
LOCAL—							
6,63	6,78	6,98	6,86	Revenue	3	4	5
...	...	...	...	Post Office	41	43	43
1,37	1,67	1,29	1,31	Civil Departments	4,21	4,41	4,35
19	20	21	21	Miscellaneous	23	26	30
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	8	...	...
1,06	1,07	1,07	1,05	Other Public Works	6,48	6,17	6,01
2,39	2,33	3,01	3,01	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...
11,64	12,05	12,56	12,44	TOTAL	11,44	11,31	11,14
84,28	90,42	96,17	96,60	GRAND TOTAL	82,61	89,89	84,95
SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —				+ 1,67 +53 +11,22 +11,65			

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—continued.

Bengal.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.	1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
PROVINCIAL—							
3,99.05	4,17.17	4,27.80	4,28.52	Revenue	72.27	77.83	73.51
3.31	3.57	3.45	3.48	Interest	2.10	2.19	2.03
...	...	...	...	Post Office	2	6	4
47.87	49.38	47.74	47.06	Civil Departments	2,69.74	2,95.96	2,73.94
13.63	9.94	11.33	12.03	Miscellaneous	38.87	39.41	39.34
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	3	...	...
24.53	24.93	27.90	27.83	Irrigation	49.09	51.85	52.04
4.84	4.69	4.80	5.00	Other Public Works	44.92	55.88	55.65
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	9.75	13.58	19.10
4,93.23	5,09.68	5,23.02	5,23.92	TOTAL	4,86.79	5,36.76	5,15.65
LOCAL—							
49.57	51.70	51.47	51.38	Revenue	4.32	4.53	4.21
43	50	43	41	Interest	39	25	35
12	12	9	9	Post Office	3.51	3.82	3.62
10.99	10.56	10.99	11.45	Civil Departments	25.89	27.23	26.03
2.15	2.25	2.35	2.18	Miscellaneous	1.29	1.23	1.43
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	3	...	...
17	15	18	18	Irrigation	1	1	1
5.64	5.63	6.00	6.18	Other Public Works	48.09	47.46	45.41
9.75	13.58	19.10	19.27	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...
78.82	84.49	90.61	91.24	TOTAL	83.53	84.53	81.18
5,72.05	5,94.17	6,13.63	6,15.6	GRAND TOTAL	5,70.32	6,21.29	5,96.83
SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —					+1.73	-27.12	+16.80

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.	1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
PROVINCIAL—							
2,88.70	3,02.29	3,07.11	3,07.64	Revenue	56.53	60.82	56.74
4.34	4.35	4.03	3.87	Interest	3.41	3.61	3.17
11.81	12.51	12.68	12.76	Civil Departments	1,58.05	1,71.02	1,59.80
4.52	4.03	4.09	3.88	Miscellaneous	33.87	32.61	34.28
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	Railway	...	1.40	...
50.46	55.38	59.10	58.57	Irrigation	65.32	66.34	67.00
2.63	2.35	2.87	3.15	Other Public Works	39.94	50.75	44.45
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	14.98	14.49	21.09
3,62.46	3,80.91	3,89.88	3,89.87	TOTAL	3,72.10	4,01.24	3,86.86
LOCAL—							
92.42	92.51	92.63	92.78	Revenue	34.34	35.64	34.05
17	18	18	17	Interest	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office	1.85	1.91	1.89
9.78	10.01	10.24	10.43	Civil Departments	56.37	59.81	59.46
17	13	26	27	Miscellaneous	32	39	36
5.80	5.46	5.99	6.10	Other Public Works	25.78	28.48	30.30
14.93	14.49	21.09	20.8	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...
1,22.32	1,22.78	1,30.39	1,30.63	TOTAL	1,18.66	1,26.23	1,27.94
4,84.78	5,03.69	5,20.27	5,20.50	GRAND TOTAL	4,90.76	5,27.47	5,12.92
SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —					-5.98	-23.78	+7.35

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—continued.

Punjab.

Punjab.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.				
1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.	1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.	
PROVINCIAL—								
1,89,80	1,78,55	1,94,29	1,97,07	Revenue	34,66	36,62	34,42	33,61
2,81	2,58	2,60	2,38	Interest	2,19	2,41	2,23	2,20
8	...	...	...	Post Office	1,62	1,46	1,41	1,40
14,35	12,61	12,42	12,48	Civil Departments	1,15,57	1,15,67	1,14,20	1,15,22
2,84	2,48	3,31	3,99	Miscellaneous	18,49	20,76	20,59	20,66
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insur-				
				ance	27	...	...	...
1,29	58	51	46	Irrigation	77	48	92	76
3,37	2,82	2,96	2,85	Other Public Works	33,63	43,64	39,15	40,40
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	7,62	6,85	7,36	5,31
2,14,54	1,99,82	2,16,09	2,19,23	TOTAL	1,99,58	2,14,19	2,05,56	2,08,94
LOCAL—								
41,62	36,77	35,43	34,95	Revenue	13,79	13,47	12,59	12,64
1	1	1	3	Interest	3	...	4	4
48	19	14	13	Post Office	52	21	16	15
2,92	3,06	2,99	3,16	Civil Departments	15,19	14,38	13,49	13,90
1,65	1,57	1,61	1,67	Miscellaneous	1,85	1,92	1,78	1,87
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
72	45	33	36	Irrigation	28	9	40	43
3,22	3,10	3,33	3,38	Other Public Works	7,72	9,66	7,28	8,03
7,62	6,85	7,36	5,31	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
4,00	38,30	36,48	38,37	TOTAL	39,38	39,73	35,74	37,06
2,57,54	2,38,12	2,52,57	2,57,60	GRAND TOTAL	2,38,96	2,53,92	2,41,30	2,46,00
SURPLUS +, DEFICIT -				+ 18,58 — 15,80 + 11,27 + 11,60				

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—concluded.

Bombay.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.	1901-2. Accounts.	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
PROVINCIAL—							
4,84.86	4,12.17	4,36.17	4,37.46	Revenue . . .	1,78.74	1,81.94	1,76.82
3.35	5.46	4.00	3.85	Interest . . .	5.54	4.84	6.48
...	...	...	...	Post Office . . .	1.03	1.03	1.03
15.88	15.46	16.36	16.32	Civil Departments . . .	1,79.70	1,91.83	1,86.29
3.52	3.33	3.48	3.73	Miscellaneous . . .	49.17	50.43	60.81
...	...	...	...	Railways . . .	...	...	...
39	41	47	43	Irrigation . . .	16	8	13
6.23	6.36	6.08	5.91	Other Public Works . . .	34.64	44.14	44.41
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local . . .	7.01	12.62	14.44
5,14.23	4,43.19	4,66.56	4,67.70	TOTAL	4,55.99	4,86.91	4,91.04
LOCAL—							
53.88	24.35	31.20	30.35	Revenue . . .	5.02	5.67	5.35
12	15	17	17	Interest . . .	7	7	6
4.76	4.74	4.77	4.90	Civil Departments . . .	22.55	23.35	23.22
15	11	14	14	Miscellaneous . . .	68	69	67
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . . .	2	...	...
5.05	4.89	4.96	5.09	Other Public Works . . .	19.09	19.54	21.30
7.01	12.62	14.44	14.37	Transfers from Pro- vincial . . .	...	...	...
50.97	56.86	55.68	55.02	TOTAL	47.43	49.32	51.76
5,65.20	5,00.05	5,22.24	5,22.72	GRAND TOTAL	5,03.42	5,36.23	5,42.70
SURPLUS + DEFICIT —					+61.78	-36.18	-19.01

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1901-2. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1902-3. Revised. R	Accounts. R
2,41,08	RECEIPTS— India* (Rupee figures)	5,05,73	3,64,34	3,31,41
£		£	£	£
1,607,2	Equivalent in Sterling	3,371,6	2,428,9	2,209,4
2,267,6	England	1,452,6	1,469,6	1,270,6
3,874,8	TOTAL	4,824,2	3,898,5	3,480,0
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
7,41,31	India (Rupee figures)	8,71,62	8,24,75	8,00,73
£		£	£	£
4,942,2	Equivalent in Sterling	5,810,8	5,498,4	5,338,2
2,378,2	England	3,351,7	2,997,1	2,894,9
7,320,4	TOTAL	9,162,5	8,495,5	8,233,1

326. The following is a comparison of the Expenditure not charged to Revenue detailed under Major Heads :—

1901-2. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1902-3. Revised. R	Accounts. R
4,00,56	INDIA— 48.—State Railways	4,73,45	4,74,64	4,55,20
81,03	49.—Irrigation Works	99,20	84,15	83,63
4,81,59	TOTAL INDIA	5,72,65	5,58,79	5,38,83
£		£	£	£
3,210,6	Equivalent in Sterling	3,817,7	3,725,3	3,592,2
	ENGLAND—			
853,2	48.—State Railways	1,737,0	1,518,2	1,529,3
7,3	49.—Irrigation Works	5,3	6,5	6,7
860,5	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,742,3	1,524,7	1,536,0
4,071,1	TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	5,560,0	5,250,0	5,128,2

327. The following table compares the whole of the Capital Expenditure with the Estimates of the year and the actuals of the previous year :—

1901-2. Accounts. £		Budget. £	1902-3. Revised. £	Accounts. £
...	34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	10,3	1,6
70,7	35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	93,9	106,4	94,7
3,523,6	48.—State Railways	4,893,3	4,682,5	4,564,0
547,5	49.—Irrigation Works	666,7	567,5	564,2
4,141,8		5,653,9	5,366,7	5,224,5

328. Under head 48.—State Railways, there was a lapse of £329,3 or ₹49,40 compared with the Budget Estimate. The principal lapses were, East Indian Railway 53,53, North East line, Madras Railway 16,52, Eastern Bengal Railway 12,15, Extensions to Chitpore 11,27, Chittagong Jetties 6,92, South Indian Railway 6,11, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 5,65, Rajputana-Malwa Railway 5,48, Stores and Reserve 45,60; while the more important excesses were, Nilgiri Railway 35,42, Agra Delhi Chord Railway 17,90, Great Indian Peninsula Railway 14,67, Assam-Bengal Railway 12,90, Tinnevely-Quilon Railway (Native States section) 10,23, Quetta-Nushki Railway 7,26, Tirhoot State Railway 6,35 and Murshidabad Branch Railway 6,28. The causes of these variations are explained further on.

* Includes Capital raised by Companies towards outlay on State lines.

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways.

1901-2. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1902-3. Revised. R	Accounts. R
PRINCIPAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—				
53	Assam-Bengal, Part I	20	25	...
69,95	Assam-Bengal, Part II	61,54	79,43	74,44
28,51	Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal	18,27	22,55	22,49
29,23	Kaunia-Dhubri Extension	8,50	6,55	5,28
...	Dhubri-Gauhati . . . . .	...	32	73
48	Teesta Bridge	10	17	25
	Doubling the line from Tiljala to Dum-Dum (Eastern Bengal			
1,26	State Railway)	4,54	2,57	2,59
17,17	Extensions to Chitpore Terminus	18,34	7,53	7,07
...	Murshidabad Branch (E. B. S. Railway) . . . . .	...	16,13	6,28
5,78	Allahabad-Fyzabad	50,00	53,49	53,35
...	Agra-Delhi Chord . . . . .	...	17,65	17,90
21,29	Hajipur-Katihar Extensions (Tirhoot)	11,15	15,65	15,15
1,29	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	40	69	58
6,39	Ghaziabad-Moradabad . . . . .	...	...	...
...	Kankoorgachi Chord (E. B. Railway) . . . . .	...	3,70	2,88
...	Doubling the line between Canal Junction and Kankoorgachi . . . . .	...	92	43
4,57	Nowshera-Dargai	2,89	4,87	3,35
30,77	Madura-Pamban	15,00	12,51	12,41
16,61	Tinnevely-Quilon (British Section)	9,00	6,17	6,36
36,45	Ditto (Native State Section)	21,00	31,19	31,23
...	Azikhah-Mangalore . . . . .	...	4,45	3,53
1,43	Jech-Doab	20,00	14,47	15,42
...	Quetta-Nushki . . . . .	...	6,75	7,26
36	Chittagong Jetties	30	—6,62	—6,62
3,72,07	TOTAL	2,41,23	3,01,39	2,82,36
PRINCIPAL OPEN LINES—				
1,42,14	East Indian	1,87,50	1,29,50	1,33,97
15,06	Rajputana-Malwa System	30,00	24,00	24,52
32,85	Eastern Bengal	62,99	48,69	50,84
4,61	Tirhoot	10,05	18,00	16,40
15,94	Oudh and Rohilkhand	51,47	44,45	45,82
47,79	North-Western	67,61	60,16	66,04
4,29	South Indian	8,00	3,00	1,89
...	Nilgiri Railway . . . . .	...	35,17	35,42
—10,79	North-East line, Madras Railway	25,25	20,00	8,73
3,73	Great Indian Peninsula	2,30	16,25	16,97
2,55,62	TOTAL	4,45,17	3,99,22	4,00,60
3,07	Other Railways	3,49	3,26	3,13
—2,22	Stores and Reserve	44,11	—1,50	—1,49
5,28,54	GRAND TOTAL	7,34,00	7,02,37	6,84,60
£	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 4,893,3	£ 4,682,5	£ 4,564,0
3,523,6	Charged in England	1,737,0	1,518,2	1,529,3
853,2	Ditto India	3,156,3	3,164,3	3,034,7
2,670,4				

329. As regards *Lines under construction*, the excess of 12,90 on the *Assam Bengal Railway*, was due to the transfer during the year, of past outlay on the Chittagong Jetties to the construction account of the line, and to certain additions and alterations to the Jetties that were not provided for in the Budget Estimate. The lapse of 11,27 on the *Extensions of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Chitpore*, was due to smaller progress having been made than was contemplated at the beginning of the year. On the *Murshidabad Branch*, an expenditure of 6,28 was incurred, provision or which was included in the Reserve, and 17,90 was expended on the *Agra Delhi Chord Railway* out

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—continued.

of lapses that occurred during the year on other lines. The provision allowed in the Budget Estimate, on the *Tinnevely-Quilon Railway (Native States Section)*, was exceeded by 10,23 owing to greater progress having been made than was anticipated, and an expenditure of 7,26 was incurred on the *Quetta-Nushki Railway* owing to the construction of the line having been undertaken sooner than was expected. The nominal lapse of 6,92 on the *Chittagong Jetties* was due to the transfer of part outlay to the construction account of the *Assam-Bengal Railway*, as explained above.

330. As regards *Open Lines* the lapses were due, on the *East Indian Railway* (53,53) to short outlay in England on purchase of stores, on the *Rajputana-Malwa Railway* (5,48) to smaller outlay under the main heads "Stations and Buildings" and "Rolling Stock" than was provided for in the Budget Estimate, on the *Eastern Bengal Railway* (12,15) to the provision for rolling stock for the Eastern and Northern Sections not having been utilized in full, on the *Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway* (5,65) to short outlay on rolling stock, on the *South Indian Railway* (6,11) to the postponement of certain works and to short outlay in England, and on the *North East Line, Madras Railway* (16,52) to the execution of certain works falling under the main heads "Ballast and Permanent-way," "Stations and Buildings" and "Rolling Stock" having been postponed to 1903-4. The lapse under *Stores and Reserve* (45,60) is purely a nominal one, the amount having been distributed during the year where it was most likely to be utilized.

331. The principal excesses were, 6,35 on the *Tirhoot Railway* due to the provision of additional rolling stock beyond what was allowed for in the Budget Estimate, and 14,67 on the *Great Indian Peninsula Railway* due to larger purchases of stores to meet the requirements of the combined Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railway systems. The expenditure of 35,42 on the purchase of the *Nilgiri Railway* was met from savings on the English grant.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
INDIA—			
Incurred	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0
Discharged	90,0	93,3	91,6
NET INDIA	+ 910,0	+ 906,7	+ 908,4
ENGLAND—			
Incurred	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0
Discharged	1,368,8	1,368,8	1,368,8
NET ENGLAND	+ 131,2	+ 131,2	+ 131,2
NET BOTH	+ 1,041,2	+ 1,037,9	+ 1,039,6

TEMPORARY DEBT.

ENGLAND—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	4,000,0	3,500,0	3,500,0
Temporary Loans Discharged	4,000,0	4,000,0	4,000,0
NET ENGLAND	...	—500,0	—500,0

340 Detailed explanations of the various entries under this head have already been given in paras 90 to 97 where the interest charges were considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Budget.		1902-3. Revised.		Accounts.	
	Equivalent in Sterling.		Equivalent in Sterling.		Equivalent in Sterling.	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Special Loans . . . . .	...	...	—4	—3	—51	—3.4
Deposits of Service Funds	+ 3.58	+ 23.9	+ 2.55	+ 17.1	+ 2.45	+ 16.3
Savings Bank Deposits	+ 77.88	+ 519.2	+ 84.50	+ 563.3	+ 95.47	+ 636.5
TOTAL	+ 81.46	+ 543.1	+ 87.01	+ 580.1	+ 97.41	+ 649.4

341. The debit under *Special Loans* represents the commutation value of Wasika Pensions lapsed to Government. The decrease of 1.13 under *Deposits of Service Funds* was due to the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund being closed to new entrants, partly counterbalanced by an increase under the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund owing to some pensions of that Fund having remained undrawn during the year. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* transactions are as follow:—

	Budget. R	1902-3. Revised.		Accounts. R
		R	£	
Post Office Savings Banks	+ 57.68	+ 64.56		+ 73.94
State Railway Provident Institutions	+ 8.70	+ 9.22		+ 11.36
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+ 5.00	+ 3.60		+ 2.79
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	+ 89	+ 1.06		+ 1.11
Police Officers' Provident Fund	+ 1.18	+ 1.30		+ 1.37
Financial Department Provident Fund	+ 22	+ 21		+ 24
Opium and Salt Departments Provident Funds	+ 7	+ 28		+ 32
Cemetery Endowment Fund	+ 18	+ 19		+ 27
Special Accounts	+ 3.96	+ 4.08		+ 4.07
TOTAL	+ 77.88	+ 84.50		+ 95.47
		£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling		+ 519.2	+ 563.3	+ 636.5

342. Under *Post Office Savings Banks*, improved conditions of the people resulted in a large increase in the transactions of the Department. *State Railway Provident Institutions* show steady increase in subscriptions, while *Civil Engineers' Provident Fund* shows a decline. The Budget figures for net receipts under *Opium and Salt Departments Provident Funds* did not include any provision for the latter which was established in the course of the year. The receipts under *Police and Forest Officers' Provident Funds* were under-estimated. *Financial Department Provident Fund* closely followed the Budget. The small increase under *Special Accounts* (11) was due chiefly to fluctuations in the transactions of the General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, and the Post Office Life Insurance Fund.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.			1902-3. Revised.			Accounts.		
	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.
INDIA—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	—1,368,1	...	...	+56,1	...	...	—72,4
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	474,2	...	+474,2	558,0	...	+558,0	564,7	...	+564,7
Excluded Local Funds	619,4	617,3	+2,1	666,0	658,1	+7,9	690,6	669,8	+20,8
Railway Funds	47,3	52,7	—5,4	51,1	53,8	—2,7	54,6	52,7	+1,9
Deposits of Sinking Funds	9,5	...	+9,5	9,5	...	+9,5	9,5	...	+9,5
Gold Reserve Fund	...	...	...	263,4	263,4	...	264,0	263,0	+1,0
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,502,8	15,579,1	—76,3	16,128,0	16,080,1	+47,9	16,701,2	16,589,5	+111,7
Advances	2,611,7	2,637,6	—25,9	8,173,8	8,318,1	—144,3	13,910,8	13,976,0	—65,2
Suspense Accounts	9,0	2,2	+6,8	456,9	21,4	+435,5	528,6	33,4	+495,2
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	...	...	...	...	...	+2	...	...	+1
Miscellaneous	4,0	...	+4,0	57,6	9	+56,7	89,7	13,6	+76,1
ENGLAND	87,4	87,4	...	422,6	418,7	—2,61	424,2	450,4	—26,2
TOTAL			—979,1			+998,7			+1,117,2

343. The net debit and credit under *Provincial Balances* and *Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt* have been explained in paragraphs 324 and 190 respectively.

344. Under *Excluded Local Funds* the largest variations occurred in Bengal and Madras. Bengal showed an increase in the net receipts due to increases in the receipts from the Calcutta and Orissa ports from the Pilgrims' Lodging House Funds, Unnochutter Fund, Chittagong General Hospital Fund, and Zoological Garden Fund, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in those from the Mahomedan Burial Board Fund. There was also a decrease in the expenditure chiefly owing to a provision made in the estimates of the Calcutta Hospital Port Dues' Fund for contribution towards the improvement of the General Hospital not having been utilized. An improvement also occurred in the net receipts in Madras due to larger receipts realized by the Madras University, and smaller debits owing to short outlay on Public Works, specially lighthouses. The increase in *Railway Funds* was due principally to fluctuations in the transactions of the Provident Funds. The credit of 264,0 under *Gold Reserve Fund* represents net profits on silver coinage during the year transferred from Mint to this head for payment to the Fund, while the debit of 263,0 represents the amount actually paid over to the Fund. The character and magnitude of the transactions under *Departmental and Judicial Deposits* render an accurate forecast impossible. Excluding Berar, the excesses in the net receipts under this head occurred principally in India, Burma, Bengal, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

345. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows:—

	Budget.		1902-3. Revised.		Accounts.	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Coinage Accounts	— 7,00	— 46,7	+12,17	+ 81,1	—17,38	—115,9
Other Advances	+ 3,12	+ 20,8	—33,81	—225,4	+ 7,61	+ 50,7
	— 3,88	— 25,9	—21,64	—144,3	— 9,77	— 65,2

346. Under *Coinage Accounts* the debit of 17,38 was made up principally of net debits of 7,73 and 17,15 under Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances for Coinage respectively, and a net credit of 6,69 under Small Coin Depôt Balances. The variations occurred chiefly in the Bombay Mint. Under Mint Certificates the net debit was the result of payment in the current year of certificates issued for bullion delivered at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints before 1st April 1902. The net debit under Bullion Advance for Coinage represents increase in the bullion balance in the Mints. The net credit of 6,69 under the last head represents decrease in the balances of small coins held in the depôts.

347. The net credit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transactions; the cause of the net credit of R7,61 or £50,7 is, however, brought out by the following figures:—

	R	£
Special Advances	—3,89	—25,9
Permanent Advances	+ 13	+ 8
Account with Foreign States	+7,97	+53,1
Other Advances	+3,40	+22,7
TOTAL	+7,61	+50,7

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—concluded

348. The net debit under *Special Advances*, which occurred chiefly in Bengal and Bombay, was due, in the former, to smaller recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges from Private and Wards' Estates, and in the latter, to an advance of 1,50 to the Khairpur State. Under *Account with Foreign States*, the actuals include net recoveries of 3,25 in India from H. M.'s Colonial Governments, Ceylon, Mauritius and Straits Settlements, and of 94 and 2,38 in Bengal and Madras under Account Current with Native States. Under *Other Advances* there were net credits of 7,37 and 1,52 under Advances Recoverable, Military, and Revenue Advances—Advances for Survey Operations, respectively; on the other hand, there were net debits of 2,31 under Advances Recoverable, Marine, of 169 under Advances Recoverable, Public Works Department, Irrigation, and of 73 under Opium Advances.

349. Under *Suspense Accounts* the variations are chiefly on account of fluctuations in the balances in the hands of the Departmental Officers. The main differences on this account were an increase in the balances of the Civil (39,04), Public Works (27,43), Military (1,99), and Postal Officers (5,21). The increase under Civil occurred chiefly in India and Bombay. The Budget in Bombay did not make any allowance for the special transactions in connection with the Native States currency conversions.

350. The difference under *Miscellaneous* was due chiefly to the adjustment of Exchange on the Secretary of State's Bills.

Section R.—IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.	1902-3.	Accounts.
	£		£
IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES	211,2	—529,1	687,0 —669,4

351. The following are the details:—

1902-3. Budget.			1902-3. Accounts.	
Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.		Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
R	R		R	R
77,97	22,00	Loans to Native States	47,16	89,67
...	6,96	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trust . . . . .	...	9,07
...	30	„ Mofussil Municipalities . . . . .	...	30
...	...	„ Railway Companies	50,50	...
...	25	„ Landholders and Notabilities	50	27
...	35	„ District and other Local Committees	10	35
13	60	Regimental and other Loans, Military	19	78
1,27	1,22	Advances to Cultivators	1,97	2,62
79,37	31,68	TOTAL	1,00,42	1,03,06
529,1	211,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE	669,4	687,0

352. The transactions in connection with Imperial Loans and Advances resulted in a net receipt of 2,64 against a net payment of 47,69 provided for in the Budget Estimate. The improvement was the result of unexpected recoveries from the Hyderabad State and the Berar Administration, partly counter-balanced by unforeseen advances to Railway Companies. Early in the year, a sum of 15,00 was paid out of the surplus balances of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in addition to the usual instalment of 5,00 provided for in the Budget, which was taken in repayment of the Berar Famine Loan. On the perpetual lease of that province to the British Government, a further recovery of 41,32 was effected, the whole of its cash balance on 1st October 1902 having been applied to the partial liquidation of that loan. A sum of 15 lakhs was also recovered on account of the Hyderabad Loan against an estimated recovery of 10 lakhs. An excess recovery of 1,38 was also effected from the Mewar State. Again, fifty lakhs were allotted in the Budget for unspecified loans likely to be required by Native States in India, but only a small portion of this amount was required, the principal items being Jaora 4,25, Dhar 3,00, Jhabua 2,42, and Durgapur 1,10. On the other hand, in consequence of the continuance of famine, the provision of amounts to be advanced to *Native States* in Bombay proved insufficient, and about 5 lakhs had to be advanced more than the Budget. The excess was met by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India during the year. These are the principal variations under *Loans to Native States*. The excess recovery under *Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trust* chiefly occurred in Madras, and was due to the special arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India, whereby the Harbour Trust Board can pay any sums not less than 10 in part payment of the annual instalments before they fall due. Under *Loans to Railway Companies* 50,50 were advanced to the Kalka-Simla Railway Company, for which there was no provision in the Budget. Under *Loans to Landholders and Notabilities*, the amount advanced to the Thakur of Piploda in India, which forms the bulk of the total amount advanced, was not provided for in the Budget; it was, however, covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India. A loan of 10 to the Hyderabad Cantonment Fund caused the increase in the outgoings under *Loans to District and other Local Committees* in Bombay. The advances under *Regimental and other Loans, Military*, slightly exceeded the Budget, but the repayments were largely in excess. Under *Advances to Cultivators* the excess occurred mainly in the North-West Frontier Province, where advances to the extent of 80 were granted, for which there was no provision in the Budget. The excess in the recoveries was attributable to the favourable condition of the agricultural class.

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.		Accounts.	
	£	£	£	£
PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES	656,2	—678,9	679,1	—591,5

353. The following are the details :—

1902-3. BUDGET.		1902-3. ACCOUNTS.	
Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
23,56	6,47	13,50	6,78
12	62	12	71
30	30	6	1,05
1,10	79	39	88
52	1,96	1,08	2,55
76,24	88,30	73,58	89,89
1,01,84	98,44	TOTAL	88,73 1,01,86
678,9	656,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE	591,5 679,1

354. The most noticeable features in this table are the decrease in the advances to Municipalities and the increase in the repayments and the decrease in the advances to Cultivators.

355. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities*, the following are the details by provinces of advances and repayments during the year :—

	Budget, 1902-3.		Accounts, 1902-3.		Excess (+), Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.
Central Provinces	95	53	37	53	—58	...
Burma	1,54	26	1,95	19	+41	—7
Assam . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...
Bengal	4,70	83	3,61	1,10	—1,09	+27
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3,50	1,89	3,03	1,96	—47	+7
Punjab	9,00	1,23	3,13	1,19	—5,87	—4
Madras	87	61	1,12	64	+25	+3
Bombay	3,00	1,11	29	1,16	—2,71	+5
TOTAL	23,56	6,47	13,50	6,78	—10,06	+31

356. The large savings in advances in all the Provinces except Burma and Madras, were due to loans provided for in the Budget not having been taken up. The excess in Burma was due to the grant of a loan of 45 to the Myaungmya Municipality, which was not provided for in the Budget. In Madras, unforeseen loans amounting to 1,02 had to be sanctioned for certain Municipalities for water-supply projects and plague expenditure, while certain loans aggregating 77, though provided for in the Budget Estimate, were not taken up by the respective Municipalities. The increase in repayments was chiefly due to unexpected recoveries in Bengal. Under *Loans to Port Funds* the increase in the receipts was due to larger repayments than estimated for. The increase in repayments under *Loans to District Committees* was due to a similar cause, and occurred chiefly in Bengal. A receipt of 10 in Madras represents repayments by the District Board, Bellary, towards the loan of 50 sanctioned for plague and other expenditure in 1900-1. Under *Loans to Landholders, etc.*, there was a provision of 21 in the Budget in Bengal for loans to Seraikela and Kharswar estates which was not utilized for want of Government sanction to the payment. Smaller requirements in the Punjab account for the short advance in that province (35). The advance in Madras (24) represents actual cost of survey of the State of the Nawab of Banganapalle in 1902-3, the entire sanctioned amount (39) not having been fully utilized. The excess in the recoveries occurred almost entirely in the Punjab. The variations under *Advances under Special Laws* were confined chiefly to Bengal, where a net receipt of 1,10 was anticipated in the Budget, but the actuals showed an improvement and the net receipts stood at 1,64, due chiefly to the improved conditions of the people. In Bombay, owing to a decrease in the receipts from the Talukdari Settlement Officer in consequence of the famine and a payment of 23 not allowed for in the Budget, the actuals showed a net outgoing of 20 against an estimated net receipt of 32.

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES *concluded.*357. Under *Advances to Cultivators*, the following are the details :—

	Budget, 1902-3.		Accounts, 1902-3.		Excess (+), Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.
Central Provinces	3,91	17,04	5,86	16,81	+ 1,95	—23
Burma	2,85	2,11	4,22	2,97	+ 1,37	+ 86
Assam	27	12	16	9	—11	—3
Bengal	4,46	2,41	2,68	3,01	—1,78	+ 60
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3,25	4,18	2,06	4,74	—1,19	+ 56
Punjab	11,96	13,77	9,93	10,33	—2,03	—3,44
Madras	4,54	3,67	4,32	4,16	—22	+ 49
Bombay	45,00	45,00	44,35	47,78	—65	+ 2,78
TOTAL	76,24	88,30	73,58	89,89	—2,66	+ 1,59

358. The decrease in receipts in the Central Provinces was due to short recoveries from agriculturists, as certain districts were still affected by famine. The increase in advances in Burma was due to the partial failure of crops in Upper Burma, and was met by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India. The smaller advances in the other Provinces and the larger recoveries were due to the improved conditions of the agricultural classes.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF LOCAL BOARDS.

1901-2. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1902-3. Revised. R	Accounts. R
1,80	Payments into Treasury . . .	...	...	...
16,05	Withdrawals from Treasury . . .	...	...	...
<hr/> —14,25	Net Receipts . . .	<hr/> ...	<hr/> ...	<hr/> ...
£		£	£	£
—95,0	Equivalent in sterling . . .	...	...	...
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

359. The transactions for the year 1901-2 related to moneys raised by loan by the District Board of Tanjore and expended by them in connection with the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway and the construction of its extensions. There were no transactions under this head during the year under review.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
	₹	₹	₹
Money Order (net)	...	...	+ 27,3
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	+ 2,8	—352,6
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	+ 31,5
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Telegraph	...	...	—2,5
Marine	...	...	+ 2,4
Public Works	...	—195,2	—80,7
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	+ 562,4	—778,5	—852,5
TOTAL	+ 562,4	—970,9	—1,227,1

360. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, and there is nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continue to show a rapid growth, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Issued.		Paid.	
	R	Equivalent in Sterling. ₹	R	Equivalent in Sterling. ₹
1894-95	20,45,28	13,635,2	20,43,08	13,620,5
1895-96	21,75,78	14,505,2	21,73,96	14,493,1
1896-97	23,29,50	15,530,0	23,24,27	15,495,2
1897-98	25,71,44	17,142,9	25,71,45	17,143,0
1898-99	26,15,52	17,436,8	26,17,76	17,451,7
1899-1900	27,45,70	18,304,7	27,41,84	18,279,0
1900-1901	28,54,20	19,028,0	28,53,10	19,021,3
1901-1902	29,50,12	19,667,4	29,49,68	19,664,5
1902-1903	30,39,99	20,266,6	30,35,89	20,239,3

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Drawings	16,500,0	18,000,0	18,237,0
Payments	16,837,4	18,420,7	18,461,0

361. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State:—

		£	₹	Rate in pence.
April 1902		1,197,9	1,80,29	15'94
May "		1,037,6	1,56,47	15'91
June "		997,6	1,50,51	15'90
July "		1,238,3	1,86,34	15'95
August "		1,265,9	1,90,62	15'93
September "		866,7	1,30,38	15'95
October "		1,147,2	1,72,35	15'97
November "		1,485,6	2,22,76	16'00
December "		1,634,8	2,44,74	16'03
January 1903		2,480,0	3,70,60	16'06
February "		2,789,3	4,16,17	16'08
March "		2,096,1	3,13,99	16'02
		18,237,0	27,35,22	16'00

362. The payment account of the year is as follows:—

	£	₹
Bills of 1901-2 outstanding on 1st April 1902	1,154,2*	1,73,24
Bills drawn in 1902-3 as entered above	18,237,0	27,35,22
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	19,391,2	29,08,46
Bills paid in 1902-3	18,461,0	27,68,80
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1903	930,2	1,39,66

* Correction in conversion since made.

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget. £	1902-3. Revised. £	Accounts. £
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1902—			
India	12,045.7	11,880.3	11,880.3
England	5,848.4	6,693.1	6,693.1
TOTAL	17,894.1	18,573.4	18,573.4
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1903—			
India	10,832.4	11,833.3	12,082.4
England	4,050.7	5,686.5	5,767.8
TOTAL	14,883.1	17,519.8	17,850.2
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1903	—3,011.0	—1,053.6	—723.2

363. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions :—

	Budget. £	1902-3. Revised. £	Accounts. £
India	—1,213.3	—47.0	+ 202.1
England	—1,797.7	—1,006.6	—925.3
TOTAL	—3,011.0	—1,053.6	—723.2

364. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected in the Budget by the sum of £2,287.8. The variations which brought about this result, are as follows :—

	Better. £	Worse. £
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	2,231.8	...
Improvement in Provincial Surplus	1,295.7	...
Increase in the Expenditure of Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue . . . . .	...	414.7
Improvement in the receipts under Appropriation for reduction, etc.	90.5	...
Increase under Temporary Debt . . . . .	...	500.0
Increase in the deposits of Savings Bank	117.3	...
Decrease under Advances . . . . .	...	65.4
Increase under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	188.0	...
Suspense Accounts	488.4	...
Net increased repayments under Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	335.5	...
Do. Do. Do. Do. Provincial Government	110.3	...
Decrease under Capital of Local Boards . . . . .	...	...
Increase in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	109.6	...
Decrease in the receipts under Remittances . . . . .	...	1,789.5
Minor variations	90.3	...
	5,057.4	2,769.6
NET BETTER	2,287.8	

The 3rd March 1904.

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

Budget Estimates.	1902-1903.
Revised Estimates	1902-1903.
Accounts	1902-1903.

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General Statement of

	For details, vide Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.	ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	18,283,018	17,790,100	18,488,590	18,436,845
Opium	"	4,852,022	4,329,000	4,503,300	4,498,438
Salt	"	5,939,310	5,973,300	6,040,000	6,184,405
Stamps	"	3,446,406	3,478,100	3,471,900	3,473,711
Excise	"	4,076,681	4,120,300	4,377,600	4,426,642
Customs	"	3,833,019	3,600,000	3,886,700	3,977,636
Other Heads	"	6,166,309	6,309,600	6,326,100	6,383,223
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		46,601,765	45,500,400	47,094,100	47,380,900
Interest	"	785,680	764,200	872,200	867,667
Post Office	"	1,383,709	1,377,100	1,435,000	1,429,935
Telegraph	"	908,109	831,400	882,900	876,979
Mint	"	555,369	66,200	418,100	411,238
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,261,198	1,264,700	1,314,100	1,322,388
Miscellaneous	"	628,000	573,200	615,600	630,987
Railways	"	20,225,968	19,949,400	20,026,400	20,133,900
Irrigation	"	2,537,573	2,696,700	2,835,000	2,768,990
Other Public Works	"	479,565	457,900	478,500	486,941
Receipts by Military Department	"	977,589	889,200	920,600	1,124,990
TOTAL REVENUE		76,344,525	74,370,400	76,892,500	77,434,915

Accounts and Estimates.

	For details, vide Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.	ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,444,192	7,996,000	7,736,900	7,635,069
Interest	"	1,914,338	1,915,100	1,839,500	1,832,685
Post Office	"	1,280,624	1,354,000	1,343,600	1,316,778
Telegraph	"	904,187	945,200	919,900	909,742
Mint	"	504,029	111,300	410,900	424,014
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	11,146,799	12,128,800	11,639,900	11,689,243
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,139,382	4,228,300	4,486,800	4,493,990
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	884,512	991,300	988,200	982,576
Railway Revenue Account	"	19,379,352	19,654,500	19,865,800	19,904,951
Irrigation	"	2,364,701	2,622,400	2,583,200	2,575,244
Other Public Works	"	4,565,925	5,289,200	5,127,700	5,297,107
Army Services	"	15,763,931	17,664,700	17,155,500	17,346,392
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		70,321,972	74,900,800	74,097,900	74,437,791
<i>Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year</i>	"	1,167,949	55,200	434,900	314,328
<i>Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances</i>	"	95,639	1,423,300	378,800	386,753
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE		71,394,282	73,532,700	74,154,000	74,365,366
Surplus	"	4,950,243	837,700	2,738,500	3,069,549
TOTAL		76,344,525	74,370,400	76,892,500	77,434,915

General Statement of

	For details, vide Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1901-2.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-3.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-3.	ACCOUNTS, 1902-3.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	4,950,243	837,700	2,738,500	3,069,549
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (Net)	"	764,098	2,200,000	1,453,300	1,303,361
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (Net)	"	2,304,730	1,613,300	1,526,000	1,326,635
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (Net Incurred)	"	2,582,283	1,041,200	1,037,900	1,039,655
Unfunded Debt (Net Incurred)	"	494,896	543,100	580,100	649,383
Deposits and Advances (Net) . . . . .	"	...	...	998,700	1,117,156
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (Net Repayments) . . . . .	"	...	...	...	17,610
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government (Net Repayments) . . . . .	"	...	...	128,700	87,587
Remittances (Net)	"	1,340,597	562,400	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	16,599,978	16,500,000	18,000,000	18,236,947
TOTAL RECEIPTS		20,036,825	23,297,700	26,463,200	26,847,883
Balance on 1st April—India	"	10,598,981	12,045,681	11,880,301	11,880,301
" England	"	4,091,926	5,848,426	6,693,137	6,693,137
GRAND TOTAL		43,727,732	41,191,807	45,036,638	45,421,321

Accounts and Estimates—concluded.

	For details, vide Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1901-2.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-3.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-3.	ACCOUNTS, 1902-3.
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	547,551	666,700	567,500	564,191
Outlay on State Railways	"	3,523,601	4,893,300	4,682,500	4,564,001
Outlay of Railway Companies (Net)	"	2,443,213	2,591,600	2,326,300	2,254,870
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	"	6,514,365	8,151,600	7,576,300	7,383,062
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (Net Discharged)	"	1,301,942	...	500,000	500,000
Deposits and Advances (Net)	"	264,557	979,100	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (Net Advances)	"	279,385	317,500	48,900	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (Net Advances)	"	102,287	22,700	...	...
Capital Account of Local Boards (Net)	"	95,009	...	...	...
Remittances (Net) . . . . .	"	...	...	970,900	1,227,035
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	16,556,749	16,837,400	18,420,700	18,461,021
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	"	25,154,294	26,308,700	27,516,800	27,571,118
Balance on 31st March—India	"	11,880,301	10,832,381	11,833,301	12,082,416
" " England	"	6,693,137	4,050,726	5,686,537	5,767,787
GRAND TOTAL	"	43,727,732	41,191,807	45,036,638	45,421,321

Abstract A.—Details

HEADS OF REVENUE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-3.						No. of Items.
		INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £ 1).	England.	Total.	
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
		₹	₹	₹	£	£	£	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—								
I.—Land Revenue		14,14,40,000	12,24,53,000	29,59,000	17,790,100	..	17,790,100	1
II.—Opium		6,34,35,000	...	...	4,229,000	...	4,229,000	2
III.—Salt		8,80,53,000	9,47,000	...	5,973,300	...	5,973,300	3
IV.—Stamps		1,35,80,000	3,85,85,000	...	3,478,100	...	3,478,100	4
V.—Excise		4,24,50,000	1,93,49,000	5,000	4,120,300	...	4,120,300	5
VI.—Provincial Rates		75,000	71,29,000	3,38,14,000	2,734,500	...	2,734,500	6
VII.—Customs		5,34,46,000	5,54,000	...	3,601,000	...	3,601,000	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes		1,14,35,000	90,32,000	...	1,364,500	...	1,364,500	8
IX.—Forest		99,85,000	93,71,000	...	1,290,400	...	1,290,400	9
X.—Registration		23,74,000	23,24,000	...	313,200	...	313,200	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States		91,05,000	...	...	607,000	...	607,000	11
TOTAL		43,59,84,000	20,97,44,000	3,67,78,000	45,500,400	...	45,500,400	12
B.—XII.—Interest—		89,37,000	19,38,000	1,38,000	734,200	30,000	764,200	13
C. { XIII.—Post Office		2,05,62,000	17,000	77,000	1,377,100	...	1,377,100	14
XIV.—Telegraph		1,24,08,000	...	...	827,200	4,200	831,400	15
XV.—Mint		9,93,000	...	...	66,200	...	66,200	16
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—								
XVI.—Law and Justice	{ Courts of Law	2,58,000	33,19,000	21,000	239,900	...	239,900	17
	{ Jails	3,42,000	33,83,000	...	248,400	...	248,400	18
XVII.—Police		99,000	23,06,000	19,59,000	290,900	...	290,900	19
XVIII.—Marine		2,62,000	17,80,000	1,000	136,200	...	136,200	20
XIX.—Education		20,000	15,02,000	10,73,000	173,000	...	173,000	21
XX.—Medical		7,000	6,49,000	4,06,000	70,800	1,500	72,300	22
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments		1,66,000	11,32,000	2,58,000	103,700	300	104,000	23
TOTAL		11,54,000	1,40,71,000	37,18,000	1,262,900	1,800	1,264,700	24
E.—Miscellaneous—								
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.		11,58,000	4,85,000	1,000	109,600	81,400	191,000	25
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing		3,47,000	5,76,000	4,000	61,800	...	61,800	26
XXIV.—Exchange		...	...	...	...	...	...	27
XXV.—Miscellaneous		11,90,000	20,10,000	15,60,000	317,900	2,500	320,400	28
TOTAL		26,95,000	30,71,000	15,74,000	489,300	83,900	573,200	29
H.—Railways—								
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)		28,33,02,000	88,000	3,60,000	18,916,700	200	18,916,900	30
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)		1,49,00,000	...	...	993,000	...	993,400	31
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)		5,72,000	...	...	38,100	1,000	39,100	32
TOTAL		29,87,74,000	88,000	3,60,000	19,948,200	1,200	19,949,400	33
J.—Irrigation—								
XXIX.—Major Works:								
Direct Receipts		1,86,10,000	71,14,000	...	1,714,900	...	1,714,900	34
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation		1,25,84,000	...	...	838,900	...	838,900	35
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation		7,69,000	13,00,000	74,000	142,900	...	142,900	36
TOTAL		3,19,63,000	84,14,000	74,000	2,696,700	...	2,696,700	37
K.—Other Public Works—								
XXXI.—Military Works		5,41,000	...	...	36,100	...	36,100	38
XXXII.—Civil Works		2,36,000	22,13,000	34,54,000	393,500	28,300	421,800	39
TOTAL		7,77,000	22,13,000	34,54,000	429,600	28,300	457,900	40
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—								
XXXIII.—Army:								
Effective		69,07,000	...	...	460,400	341,600	802,000	41
Non-Effective		9,48,000	...	...	63,200	24,000	87,200	42
TOTAL		78,55,000	...	...	523,600	365,600	889,200	43
TOTAL REVENUE		82,21,02,000	23,95,56,000	4,61,73,000	73,855,400	515,000	74,370,400	44

of Revenue.

Number of Item	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-3.						ACCOUNTS, 1902-3.					
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £ 1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £ 1).	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
1	14,44,22,000	13,97,94,000	31,09,000	18,488,500	...	18,488,500	14,31,38,195	13,02,28,312	31,86,173	18,436,845	...	18,136,845
2	6,75,50,000	...	...	4,503,300	...	4,503,300	6,74,76,576	...	...	4,498,438	...	4,98,438
3	8,45,14,000	10,86,000	...	6,040,000	...	6,040,000	9,16,62,332	11,03,737	...	6,184,405	...	6,84,405
4	1,38,88,000	3,81,00,000	...	3,471,900	...	3,471,900	1,39,09,235	3,81,96,432	...	3,473,711	...	3,473,711
5	4,53,41,000	2,03,16,000	7,000	4,377,600	...	4,377,600	4,59,61,73	2,04,75,539	7,917	4,466,642	...	4,466,642
6	73,000	71,05,000	3,38,32,000	2,734,000	...	2,734,000	88,745	70,80,079	3,40,61,380	2,747,390	...	2,747,390
7	5,77,55,000	5,45,000	...	3,886,700	...	3,886,700	5,91,52,448	5,12,070	...	3,977,636	...	3,977,636
8	1,17,65,000	93,02,000	1,05,000	1,411,500	...	1,411,500	1,17,69,003	92,81,380	1,04,034	1,410,448	...	1,410,448
9	98,81,000	90,02,000	...	1,264,900	...	1,264,900	1,01,47,834	93,23,706	...	1,298,103	...	1,298,103
10	23,57,000	22,68,000	...	308,300	...	308,300	23,96,132	23,07,669	...	313,587	...	313,587
11	91,12,000	...	...	607,400	...	607,400	92,05,728	...	...	613,715	...	613,715
12	45,16,61,000	21,76,08,000	3,70,53,000	47,094,100	...	47,094,100	45,48,42,471	21,85,11,530	3,73,99,504	47,380,900	...	47,380,900
13	89,32,000	17,50,000	1,41,000	721,500	150,700	872,200	88,06,102	17,13,208	1,35,968	710,352	157,315	867,667
14	2,14,44,000	26,000	55,000	1,435,000	...	1,435,000	2,13,67,053	28,245	53,730	1,429,935	...	1,429,935
15	1,31,50,000	...	...	876,700	6,200	882,900	1,30,62,086	...	...	870,806	6,173	876,979
16	62,71,000	...	...	418,100	...	418,100	61,68,083	...	...	411,206	32	411,238
17	2,23,000	33,80,000	30,000	242,200	...	242,200	2,24,449	33,99,369	26,711	243,369	...	243,369
18	3,54,000	34,07,000	...	250,800	...	250,800	3,38,120	32,06,413	...	236,102	...	236,302
19	1,93,000	23,42,000	19,94,000	301,900	...	301,900	2,01,975	23,57,435	20,53,308	307,514	...	307,514
20	7,22,000	17,13,000	...	162,300	...	162,300	7,93,420	18,03,839	59	173,158	...	173,158
21	43,000	15,26,000	10,94,000	177,500	...	177,500	51,270	15,37,283	11,45,112	182,245	...	182,245
22	10,000	6,90,000	4,33,000	75,500	1,500	77,000	6,680	6,82,196	4,38,500	75,159	1,446	76,605
23	2,14,000	10,63,000	2,51,000	101,900	500	102,400	2,04,453	10,74,716	2,40,287	102,604	531	103,195
24	17,59,000	1,41,21,000	38,02,000	1,312,100	2,000	1,314,100	18,20,384	1,40,61,301	39,24,487	1,120,411	1,977	1,322,388
25	11,84,000	5,30,000	1,000	114,400	80,700	195,100	12,71,882	5,08,773	236	118,726	82,577	201,303
26	3,50,000	5,87,000	4,000	62,700	...	62,700	3,03,875	5,88,547	2,956	59,692	...	59,692
27	5,54,000	...	...	36,900	...	36,900	4,73,508	...	...	31,571	...	31,571
28	10,07,000	18,13,000	17,93,000	311,600	9,300	320,900	11,64,192	20,13,652	17,94,160	331,467	6,954	338,421
29	31,55,000	29,30,000	17,98,000	5,55,600	90,000	615,600	32,13,517	31,10,972	17,97,352	541,456	89,531	630,987
30	28,53,000	85,000	3,20,000	19,060,700	200	19,060,900	28,66,41,050	88,476	3,31,866	19,137,420	230	19,137,656
31	1,37,000	...	...	913,700	...	913,700	1,41,92,733	...	...	946,182	...	946,182
32	5,09,000	...	...	33,900	17,900	51,800	4,82,880	...	...	32,192	17,870	50,062
33	20,97,19,000	85,000	3,20,000	20,008,300	18,100	20,026,400	30,13,16,665	88,476	3,31,866	20,115,800	18,100	20,133,900
34	2,02,90,000	77,62,000	...	1,870,100	...	1,870,100	1,95,00,913	77,43,106	...	1,816,268	...	1,816,268
35	1,23,28,000	...	...	821,900	...	821,900	1,22,15,889	...	...	814,393	...	814,393
36	7,34,000	13,19,000	62,000	143,000	...	143,000	7,42,539	12,65,815	66,581	138,329	...	138,329
37	3,33,52,000	91,11,000	62,000	2,835,000	...	2,835,000	3,24,59,341	90,08,921	66,581	2,768,990	...	2,768,990
38	5,90,000	...	...	39,300	...	39,300	5,74,515	...	...	38,301	...	38,301
39	2,89,000	22,39,000	36,46,000	411,600	27,600	439,200	2,87,004	23,11,376	37,01,036	419,961	28,679	448,640
40	8,79,000	22,39,000	36,46,000	450,900	27,600	478,500	8,61,519	23,11,376	37,01,036	458,262	28,679	486,941
41	79,06,000	...	...	527,100	288,300	815,400	98,17,847	...	...	654,523	333,733	988,256
42	12,04,000	...	...	80,200	25,000	105,200	11,62,034	...	...	77,469	59,265	136,734
43	91,10,000	...	...	607,300	313,300	920,600	1,00,79,881	...	...	731,992	392,998	1,124,990
44	8,94,38,000	24,70,80,000	4,68,77,000	76,284,600	607,900	76,892,500	85,48,97,100	24,88,34,029	4,73,70,524	76,740,110	604,805	77,434,915

Abstract B.—Details

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.							Number of Items.
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £1).	England.	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	21,74,000	7,50,000	30,000	197,500	..	197,500	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	52,06,000	1,04,02,000	...	1,040,500	...	1,040,500	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:							
3.—Land Revenue	10,60,000	3,25,36,000	1,14,71,000	3,064,500	1,000	3,065,500	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,65,39,000	...	...	1,769,300	4,000	1,773,300	4
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	49,42,000	4,29,000	...	358,100	200	358,300	5
6.—Stamps	3,81,000	15,42,000	...	77,400	39,000	116,400	6
7.—Excise	20,78,000	10,07,000	...	205,700	...	205,700	7
8.—Provincial Rates . . . . .	...	1,28,000	5,72,000	46,600	...	46,600	8
9.—Customs	8,57,000	16,72,000	...	168,600	100	168,700	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,85,000	1,81,000	...	24,400	...	24,400	10
11.—Forest	64,97,000	58,37,000	...	822,300	1,700	824,000	11
12.—Registration	13,20,000	13,07,000	...	175,100	...	175,100	12
TOTAL	5,13,17,000	5,57,91,000	1,20,82,000	7,950,000	40,000	7,996,000	13
B.—Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,42,51,000	72,95,000	49,000	2,773,000	4,402,000	7,175,000	
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (a)	4,97,99,000	...	49,000	3,323,200	1,363,200	4,686,400	
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	88,58,000	56,89,000	...	969,800	...	969,800	
Remainder chargeable on ordinary Debt	2,44,06,000	16,06,000	...	1,520,000	3,038,800	1,518,800	14
14.—Interest on other Obligations	59,06,000	...	36,000	396,100	200	396,300	15
TOTAL	1,85,00,000	16,06,000	36,000	7,123,900	3,039,000	1,915,100	16
C.—							
15.—Post Office	1,73,46,000	6,31,000	8,28,000	1,253,700	100,300	1,354,000	17
16.—Telegraph	98,35,000	...	...	655,700	289,500	945,200	18
17.—Mint	15,77,000	...	...	105,100	6,200	111,300	19
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	70,04,000	85,35,000	11,53,000	1,112,800	249,500	1,362,300	20
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	8,39,000	3,33,07,000	...	2,276,400	500	2,276,900	21
{ Jails	18,01,000	1,00,23,000	...	788,300 (b)	(b) 200	788,500	22
20.—Police	17,40,000	4,05,07,000	41,79,000	3,099,100	900	3,100,000	23
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	19,30,000	19,20,000	54,000	260,600	248,900	509,500	24
22.—Education	2,30,000	1,45,21,000	74,88,000	1,482,600	1,700	1,484,300	25
23.—Ecclesiastical	17,71,000	...	...	118,100	400	118,500	26
24.—Medical	6,80,000	1,05,32,000	43,09,000	1,034,700	4,400	1,039,100	27
25.—Political	1,22,89,000	7,32,000	1,000	868,100	34,700	902,800	28
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	47,03,000	25,00,000	5,12,000	514,300	32,600	546,900	29
TOTAL	3,29,87,000	12,26,42,000	1,76,99,000	11,555,000	573,800	12,128,800	30
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	39,68,000	...	...	264,500	10,700	275,200	31
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	10,000	...	...	700	257,500	258,200	32
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	9,35,000	1,09,58,000	1,16,000	800,600	2,008,000	2,808,600	33
30.—Stationery and Printing	8,78,000	56,78,000	2,04,000	450,700	85,500	536,200	34
31.—Exchange	3,04,000	...	...	20,300	...	20,300	35
32.—Miscellaneous	5,28,000	33,49,000	7,78,000	310,300	19,500	329,800	36
TOTAL	66,23,000	1,99,85,000	10,98,000	1,847,100	2,381,200	4,228,300	37
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	63,48,000	...	...	423,200	...	423,200	38
34.—Construction of Protective Railways . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	13,93,000	...	...	92,900	1,000	93,900	40
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	71,14,000	...	...	474,200	...	474,200	41
TOTAL (c)	1,48,55,000	...	...	990,300	1,000	991,300	42
Carried over	11,61,00,000	20,06,55,000	3,17,40,000	23,233,000	6,437,200	29,670,000	43

(a) Included under the following head:—
State Railways Interest on Debt.
Interest chargeable against Com-
panies on Advances

TOTAL

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			
INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	Total.
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.		
₹	£	£	£	₹	£	£	£
4,71,86,000	3,145,700	1,144,300	4,290,000	4,72,44,000	3,149,600	1,143,400	4,293,000
26,62,000	177,500	218,900	396,400	26,26,000	175,100	218,900	394,000
4,98,48,000	3,323,200	1,363,200	4,686,400	4,98,70,000	3,324,700	1,362,300	4,637,000

(b) Shown under "Courts of Law" is the Financial Statement.

of Expenditure.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.							ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.					
Number of Item.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
R	R	R	£	£	£	R	IN	R	£	£	£	
1	33,51,000	8,24,000	69,000	282,900	...	282,900	32,50,102	8,01,791	69,749	274,776	...	274,776
2	51,43,000	1,02,88,000	...	1,028,700	...	1,028,700	49,40,742	1,01,63,537	...	1,006,952	...	1,006,952
3	23,27,000	3,09,23,000	1,09,40,000	2,946,000	300	2,946,300	21,20,962	3,08,96,493	1,09,22,530	2,900,332	148	2,900,480
4	2,45,92,000	...	...	1,639,500	4,600	1,644,100	2,40,60,553	...	...	1,644,037	4,440	1,648,483
5	47,76,000	3,04,000	...	344,700	600	345,300	47,15,427	3,00,811	...	344,749	142	345,891
6	2,90,000	14,43,000	...	76,900	35,500	112,400	2,07,727	13,68,876	...	77,410	31,898	109,308
7	19,13,000	9,26,000	...	189,300	...	189,300	19,05,874	9,31,744	...	189,175	9	189,184
8	...	93,000	5,34,000	41,800	...	41,800	...	1,12,557	5,15,669	41,882	...	41,882
9	8,80,000	15,48,000	...	161,900	200	162,100	8,84,178	15,33,165	...	161,100	145	161,355
10	1,83,000	1,78,000	2,000	24,200	...	24,200	1,81,500	1,79,201	1,414	24,150	...	24,150
11	62,99,000	54,79,000	...	785,200	2,600	787,800	60,03,832	52,46,499	...	749,055	1,828	751,783
12	13,09,000	12,72,000	...	172,000	...	172,000	13,08,792	12,68,878	...	171,845	...	171,845
13	5,04,83,000	5,33,68,000	1,15,45,000	7,693,100	43,800	7,736,900	4,98,43,813	5,25,93,612	1,15,09,362	7,590,453	38,616	7,635,069
14	3,35,51,000	74,00,000	49,000	2,733,300	4,364,100	7,097,400	3,34,70,877	73,98,667	49,389	2,727,929	4,365,547	7,093,476
15	4,98,21,000	...	49,000	3,324,700	1,362,300	4,687,000	4,98,51,608	...	49,389	3,326,733	1,362,388	4,689,121
16	88,30,000	56,81,000	...	967,400	...	967,400	88,53,531	56,83,036	...	967,105	...	969,105
17	2,51,00,000	17,19,000	...	1,558,800	3,001,800	1,443,000	2,52,34,262	17,15,631	...	1,567,909	3,003,159	1,435,250
18	58,94,000	...	50,000	396,300	200	396,500	59,17,402	...	40,700	397,211	224	397,435
19	1,02,06,000	17,19,000	50,000	1,162,500	3,002,000	1,839,500	1,03,16,800	17,15,631	40,700	1,170,698	3,003,383	1,832,685
20	1,72,79,000	5,89,000	7,82,000	1,243,300	100,300	1,343,600	1,73,42,754	5,88,146	7,72,040	1,246,863	99,715	1,346,778
21	97,96,000	...	...	653,100	266,800	919,900	97,01,776	...	...	646,785	262,957	909,742
22	60,30,000	...	...	402,000	8,900	410,900	62,34,258	...	...	415,617	8,397	424,014
23	78,45,000	99,72,000	11,77,000	1,266,300	251,700	1,518,000	77,53,655	1,00,53,967	11,54,482	1,264,140	251,474	1,515,614
24	9,69,000	3,20,22,000	1,000	2,199,500	200	2,199,700	9,78,732	3,22,47,452	229	2,215,004	210	2,215,304
25	17,89,000	90,90,000	...	725,300	(b) 200	725,500(b)	17,51,306	91,30,173	112	725,440	65	725,505
26	10,15,000	3,90,70,000	42,52,000	3,017,800	1,600	3,019,400	19,71,337	3,90,01,008	42,08,687	3,018,069	1,675	3,019,744
27	19,45,000	19,35,000	50,000	262,000	247,500	509,500	19,54,456	20,15,850	50,466	268,051	247,114	515,965
28	3,30,000	1,00,00,000	75,79,000	1,237,300	2,000	1,239,300	3,21,493	1,09,27,664	81,80,578	1,205,782	1,882	1,207,664
29	16,72,000	...	...	111,400	600	112,000	16,55,652	...	...	110,377	646	111,023
30	6,07,000	95,65,000	38,36,000	933,900	8,600	942,500	6,02,144	97,71,612	39,0113	952,125	8,414	960,539
31	1,21,74,000	8,10,000	...	865,600	8,000	873,600	1,14,46,606	7,36,213	372	812,217	7,249	819,466
32	42,58,000	22,24,000	5,08,000	456,000	34,400	500,400	43,35,803	22,69,008	5,19,628	474,962	33,457	508,419
33	3,35,34,000	11,53,48,000	1,73,94,000	11,085,100	554,800	11,639,900	3,27,78,214	11,61,52,947	1,81,12,667	11,136,257	552,986	11,689,243
34	3,98,000	...	...	260,500	10,800	271,300	38,70,229	...	...	258,015	12,590	270,605
35	9,000	...	...	...	249,000	249,000	5,480	...	...	365	244,026	244,391
36	10,98,000	1,09,19,000	1,31,000	809,900	2,012,500	2,822,400	10,88,758	1,09,04,772	1,37,049	808,765	2,000,754	2,815,510
37	12,65,000	56,95,000	1,97,000	477,100	102,300	579,400	10,23,632	58,37,356	1,64,800	468,390	102,348	570,738
38	28,03,000	44,33,000	8,46,000	538,800	25,300	564,100	26,63,080	49,35,669	9,09,526	567,279	25,458	592,737
39	90,83,000	2,10,47,000	11,74,000	2,036,900	2,399,900	4,436,800	86,52,079	2,16,77,797	12,12,335	2,102,814	2,391,176	4,493,990
40	47,02,000	1,000	...	313,500	...	313,500	48,20,816	1,528	290	321,509	...	322,509
41	15,51,000	...	...	103,300	...	103,300	24,375	...	...	1,625	...	1,625
42	83,70,000	...	...	103,400	3,000	106,400	13,77,256	...	...	91,817	2,925	94,742
43	1,47,77,000	1,000	...	558,000	...	558,000	84,70,500	...	...	564,700	...	564,700
44	1,47,77,000	1,000	...	985,200	3,000	988,200	1,46,92,947	1,528	290	979,651	2,925	982,576
45	12,17,76,000	19,20,72,000	3,09,45,000	22,986,200	6,379,500	29,365,700	11,99,29,073	19,27,29,661	3,16,47,394	22,953,742	6,360,355	29,314,097

ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.				
India.		England.	Total.	
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.			
R	£	£	£	
44	4,72,77,081	3,151,865	1,143,504	4,295,369
45	26,23,016	174,868	218,884	393,752
	4,99,00,997	3,326,733	1,362,388	4,689,121

(c) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVI and 38.—State Railways" are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	Accounts
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	5 700	11,800	17,424

Abstract B.—Details

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.						Number of Items.
		INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £ 1).	England.	Total.	
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
Brought forward		11,61,00,000	20,06,55,000	3,17,40,000	23,233,000	6,437,000	29,670,000	1
I.—Railway Revenue Account—								
38.—State Railways:								
Working Expenses		14,07,37,000	75,000	2,13,000	9,401,700	...	9,401,700	2
Interest on Debt		4,71,86,000	...	...	3,145,700	1,144,300	4,290,000	3
Annuities in purchase of Railways . . . . .		...	...	...	...	2,999,700	2,999,700	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances		26,13,000	...	49,000	177,500	218,900	396,400	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies		2,72,000	...	47,000	21,200	1,174,400	1,195,600	6
39.—Guaranteed Companies:								
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision		22,64,000	...	...	150,900	...	150,900	7
Interest		1,63,000	...	...	10,900	1,029,300	1,040,200	8
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.		16,07,000	1,92,000	...	119,900	...	119,900	9
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure		8,24,000	71,000	...	60,100	...	60,100	10
TOTAL		19,56,66,000	3,44,000	3,09,000	1,087,900	6,566,600	19,654,500	11
J.—Irrigation—								
42.—Major Works:								
Working Expenses		69,00,000	41,69,000	...	737,900	...	737,900	12
Interest on Debt		88,58,000	56,89,000	...	969,200	...	1,469,000	13
43.—Minor Works and Navigation		50,30,000	7,33,000	31,000	913,000	1,700	914,700	14
TOTAL		2,15,88,000	1,76,91,000	31,000	2,620,700	1,700	2,622,400	15
K.—Other Public Works—								
44.—Military Works		1,46,41,000	...	...	976,100	18,100	994,200	16
45.—Civil Works		74,70,000	3,55,06,000	1,36,60,000	4,109,000	98,400	4,207,400	17
45A.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues . . . . .		...	3,000	13,11,000	87,600	...	87,600	18
TOTAL		2,21,11,000	3,55,09,000	1,99,71,000	5,172,700	116,500	5,289,200	19
L.—Army Services—								
46.—Army:								
Effective		17,66,75,000	...	...	11,778,300	2,871,700	14,650,000	20
Non-Effective		9,205,000	...	...	613,700	2,401,000	3,014,700	21
TOTAL		18,58,80,000	...	...	12,392,000	5,272,700	17,664,700	22
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		54,13,45,000	35,41,99,000	5,20,51,000	36,506,300	18,394,500	74,900,800	23
Transfers between Provincial and Local . . . . .		...	+ 34,09,000	- 34,09,000	...	...	...	24
M.—Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year . . . . .		...	...	828,000	55,200	...	55,200	25
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances . . . . .		...	1,80,52,000	32,97,000	1,423,300	...	1,423,300	26
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue		54,13,45,000	33,95,56,000	4,61,73,000	55,138,200	18,394,500	73,532,700	27

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.				
INDIA.		England.	Total.	
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £ 1.			
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS—				
48.—State Railways	4,73,45,000	3,156,300	1,737,000	4,893,300
49.—Irrigation Works	99,20,000	661,400	5,300	666,700
TOTAL	5,72,65,000	3,817,700	1,742,300	5,560,000

Expenditure—concluded.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.						ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.					
INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
₹	₹	₹	£	£	£	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
12,17,76,000	19,26,71,000	3,04,45,000	22,986,200	6,379,500	29,365,700	11,99,19,073	19,27,29,661	3,16,47,394	22,053,742	6,360,335	29,314,077
14,65,17,000	88,000	1,67,000	9,784,800	...	9,784,800	14,71,63,320	83,046	1,61,797	9,827,211	...	9,827,211
4,72,44,000	...	...	3,149,600	1,143,400	4,203,000	4,72,77,981	...	...	3,151,865	1,143,504	4,295,369
...	...	...	...	2,999,200	2,999,200	...	...	...	...	2,999,218	(a) 2,999,218
25,77,000	...	49,000	175,100	218,900	304,000	25,73,627	...	49,389	174,868	218,884	393,752
2,60,000	...	45,000	20,300	1,150,200	1,170,500	2,57,616	...	46,340	20,264	1,150,225	1,170,489
12,70,000	...	...	84,700	...	84,700	12,38,368	...	...	82,558	...	82,558
1,02,000	...	...	6,800	1,028,100	1,034,900	1,44,895	...	...	8,326	1,026,892	1,035,218
7,28,000	2,000	...	48,700	...	48,700	6,31,098	2,096	...	42,213	...	42,213
7,41,000	91,000	9,000	50,100	...	56,000	7,89,597	85,447	8,803	58,923	...	58,923
19,94,39,000	1,81,000	2,70,000	13,326,000	6,539,800	19,865,800	20,00,86,502	1,70,589	2,66,335	13,36,220	6,538,723	19,904,951
72,11,000	42,65,000	...	765,000	...	765,000	71,82,931	41,36,227	...	754,610	...	754,610
88,30,000	50,11,000	...	967,400	...	967,400	88,53,531	50,83,036	...	969,105	...	969,105
43,34,000	83,34,000	68,000	849,100	1,700	850,800	42,78,598	83,99,427	66,153	849,612	1,917	851,529
2,03,75,000	1,82,80,000	68,000	2,511,500	1,700	2,583,200	2,03,15,050	1,82,18,690	66,153	2,573,227	1,917	2,575,244
1,54,61,000	...	...	1,030,800	53,000	1,083,800	1,55,10,922	...	...	1,034,062	62,607	1,096,669
68,41,000	3,42,85,000	1,70,84,000	3,880,700	109,300	3,990,000	72,01,046	3,52,06,548	1,81,65,666	4,038,217	107,562	4,145,779
...	—5,000	8,17,000	53,900	...	53,900	...	—834	8,20,726	54,659	...	54,659
2,13,02,000	3,42,78,000	1,79,01,000	4,965,400	162,300	5,127,700	2,27,11,968	3,52,05,714	1,89,86,392	5,126,938	170,169	5,297,107
16,88,12,000	...	...	11,254,200	2,895,400	14,149,600	17,09,99,003	...	...	11,399,934	2,926,858	14,326,792
90,87,000	...	...	645,800	1,300,100	3,005,900	98,37,015	...	...	655,801	2,361,799	3,017,600
17,84,99,000	...	...	11,900,000	5,255,500	17,155,500	18,08,36,018	...	...	12,055,735	5,290,657	17,346,392
54,23,91,000	21,48,11,000	4,91,84,000	55,759,100	18,338,800	74,097,900	54,38,48,621	24,03,24,654	5,00,60,274	56,075,970	18,361,821	74,437,791
...	+ 55,00,000	—55,00,000	...	...	...	...	+ 56,39,951	—56,39,951	...	...	...
...	32,76,000	32,48,000	434,900	...	434,900	...	26,60,803	20,54,124	314,328	...	314,328
...	56,27,000	55,600	378,800	...	378,800	...	57,91,379	9,923	386,753	...	386,753
54,23,91,000	84,79,60,000	4,68,77,000	55,815,200	18,338,800	74,154,000	54,38,48,621	24,88,34,099	4,73,70,524	56,003,545	18,361,821	74,365,366

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.				ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.			
INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.	£	£	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.	£	£
₹	£	£	£	₹	£	£	£
4,74,64,000	3,164,300	1,518,200	4,682,500	4,55,19,860	3,034,657	1,529,344	4,564,001
84,15,000	561,000	6,500	567,500	83,02,673	557,512	6,679	564,191
5,58,79,000	3,725,300	1,524,700	5,250,000	5,38,82,533	3,592,169	1,536,023	5,128,192

(a) According to actuarial calculation, the Annuities payable in respect of the year 1902-03, include the following sums in redemption of Capital:—

East Indian Railway Annuity	167,420
Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity	16,710
Scinde-Punjab and Delhi Railway Annuity	66,599
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity	359,452
TOTAL	610,181

and Disbursements.

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	56,506,300	18,394,500	74,900,800	55,759,100	18,338,800	74,097,900	56,975,970	18,361,821	74,437,791
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	55,200	...	55,200	434,900	...	434,900	314,328	...	314,328
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	1,423,300	...	1,423,300	378,800	...	378,800	386,753	...	386,753
TOTAL	55,138,200	18,394,500	73,532,700	55,815,200	18,338,800	74,154,000	56,903,545	18,361,821	74,365,366
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works	661,400	5,300	666,700	561,000	6,500	567,500	537,522	6,679	544,191
Outlay on State Railways	3,156,300	1,737,000	4,893,300	3,164,300	1,518,200	4,682,500	3,034,657	1,529,344	4,564,001
Outlay on Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capital outlay	1,993,100	1,609,400	3,602,500	1,773,100	1,472,400	3,245,500	1,746,024	1,358,899	3,104,923
NET			2,591,600			2,326,300			2,254,870
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures . . . . .	...	2,394,100	2,394,100	...	23,500	23,500	...	22,520	22,520
NET			0			0			0
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
G. I. P. Ry. Debentures . . . . .	...	1,368,800	1,368,800	...	1,368,800	1,368,800	...	1,368,800	1,368,800
Rupia Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loan	1,300	...	1,300	300	...	300	180	...	180
4 p. c. Loan	84,700	...	84,700	90,000	...	90,000	88,758	...	88,758
3½ p. c. Loan	4,000	...	4,000	3,000	...	3,000	2,594	...	2,594
Stock Notes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
TOTAL	90,000	1,368,800	1,458,800	93,300	1,368,800	1,462,100	91,545	1,368,800	1,460,345
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans . . . . .	...	4,000,000	4,000,000	...	4,000,000	4,000,000	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
NET			0			500,000			500,000
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans . . . . .	...	...	...	300	...	300	3,374	...	3,374
Deposits of Service Funds	79,600	...	79,600	78,200	...	78,200	78,919	...	78,919
Savings Bank Deposits	2,576,100	...	2,576,100	2,771,000	...	2,771,000	2,755,625	...	2,755,625
TOTAL	2,655,700	...	2,655,700	2,849,500	...	2,849,500	2,837,918	...	2,837,918
NET			0			0			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allocations	1,423,300	...	1,423,300	378,800	...	378,800	386,753	...	386,753
Excluded Local Funds	617,300	...	617,300	658,100	...	658,100	609,824	...	609,824
Railway Funds	52,700	...	52,700	53,800	...	53,800	52,744	...	52,744
Gold Reserve Fund . . . . .	...	87,400	87,400	263,400	354,100	354,100	263,000	356,085	356,085
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,579,100	...	15,579,100	16,080,100	...	16,080,100	16,589,506	...	16,589,506
Advances	2,637,600	...	2,637,600	8,318,100	94,500	8,412,600	13,975,978	94,911	14,067,519
Suspense Accounts	2,200	...	2,200	21,400	...	21,400	33,372	...	33,372
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	900	100	1,000	13,655	84	13,739
TOTAL	20,312,200	87,400	20,399,600	25,774,600	448,700	26,223,300	31,984,832	450,380	32,435,212
NET			979,100			0			0
Carried over	84,006,900	29,596,500	113,603,400	90,031,000	27,176,900	117,207,900	96,256,033	27,098,443	123,354,476

Abstract C.—Details of Receipts

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	100,758,900	9,949,100		102,942,300	7,523,600		116,564,071	7,412,202	
R. Loans and Advances by Imperial Government									
	211,200	...	211,200	683,500	...	683,500	687,083	...	687,083
Net			0			0			17,610
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments.									
	656,200	...	656,200	704,000	...	704,000	679,098	...	679,098
Net			0			128,700			87,587
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	20,333,300	...		20,333,300	...		20,866,573	...	
Other Local Remittances	993,400	...		703,700	...		...	...
Other Departmental Accounts	475,100	...		721,700	...		406,433	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	440,000	...		603,300	...		674,636	...	
Guaranteed Railways	1,312,500	...		1,000,400	...		997,050	...	
Public Works	1,777,300	...		2,012,800	...		2,163,933	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	62,700	...		42,300	...		59,861	...	
Marine	329,900	...		374,200	...		379,220	...	
Military	11,793,400	...		11,876,600	...		11,955,716	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	2,213,500	3,641,500		2,425,500	2,932,300		2,506,954	2,801,996	
TOTAL	39,731,600	3,641,500	43,373,100	40,095,800	2,932,300	43,028,100	39,410,396	2,801,996	42,212,392
Net			562,400			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn									
	...	16,500,000	16,500,000	...	(a) 18,000,000	18,000,000	...	(b) 18,236,947	18,236,947
Total Receipts	141,337,900	30,090,600		151,425,800	28,455,900		157,341,828	28,451,145	
V.—Opening Balance	12,045,681	5,848,426		11,880,301	6,693,137		11,880,301	6,693,137	
Grand Total	153,403,581	35,939,026		163,306,101	35,149,037		169,221,829	35,144,282	

(a) In addition to £261,000 for remittance of the Gold Reserve Fund.

(b) £263,000 " " " "

and Disbursements—concluded.

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	84,006,900	29,596,500		90,031,000	27,176,900		96,256,033	27,028,443	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Govern- ment	529,100	...	529,100	732,400	...	732,400	669,473	...	669,473
Net			317,900			48,900			0
R.R.—Loans and Ad- vances by Provincial Governments	678,900	...	678,900	575,300	...	575,300	591,511	...	591,511
Net			22,700			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	20,333,300	...		20,333,300	...		20,239,262	...	
Other Local Remittances .	993,400	...		702,900	...		352, 30	...	
Other Departmental Ac- counts	475,100	...		721,700	...		374,048	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	440,000	...		603,300	...		674,688	...	
Guaranteed Railways .									
Public Works	1,312,500	...		1,000,400	...		997,030	...	
	1,777,300	...		2,208,000	...		2,244,539	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treas- uries to—									
Telegraph	62,700	...		42,300	...		62,355	...	
Marine	329,900	...		374,300	...		376,807	...	
Military	11,793,900	...		11,876,600	...		11,955,716	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . .	3,000,800	2,291,800		3,850,700	2,285,600		3,883,360	2,278,052	
TOTAL	40,518,900	2,291,800	42,810,700	41,713,400	2,285,600	43,999,000	41,161,375	2,278,052	43,439,427
Net			0			970,900			1,227,035
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,837,400	...	16,837,400	(a) 18,420,700	...	18,420,700	(b) 18,461,021	...	18,461,021
Total Disbursements .	142,571,200	31,888,300		151,472,800	29,462,500		157,139,413	29,376,495	
V.—Closing Balance .	10,832,381	4,050,726		11,833,301	5,686,537		12,082,416	5,767,787	
Grand Total	153,403,581	35,939,026		163,306,101	35,149,037		169,221,829	35,144,282	

(a) In addition to £261,000 for payment from the Gold Reserve Fund.

(b) " " £263,000 " " " " " " " "

Abstract D.—Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Budget Estimate, 1902-3.											
Balance at end of 1901-2 (by Revised Estimate)	23,31,000	1,40,78,562	5,31,028	47,07,612	43,79,227	19,61,000	45,21,862	64,38,000	3,89,48,291	2,596,331
Added in 1902-3	8,63,000	46,40,000	21,000	27,08,000	20,33,000	14,37,000	19,78,000	43,72,000	1,80,52,000	1,203,400
Spent in 1902-3	14,68,000	94,38,562	5,10,028	19,99,612	23,46,227	5,24,000	25,43,862	20,66,000	2,08,96,291	1,393,331
Balance at end of 1902-3										
Revised Estimate, 1902-3.											
Balance at end of 1901-2 (by Accounts)	(a)	1,38,16,847	(a)	49,05,782	38,80,439	14,96,350	42,87,158	58,23,235	3,70,52,638	2,470,171
Added in 1902-3	50,000	31,54,000	9,80,000	7,37,000	3,03,000	10,53,000	2,04,000	...	32,79,000	218,000
Spent in 1902-3	24,23,000	56,27,000	375,000
Balance at end of 1902-3	21,92,447	1,06,62,847	15,80,380	56,42,782	41,82,439	25,49,350	44,91,158	34,00,235	3,47,01,638	2,313,171
Accounts, 1902-3.											
Balance at end of 1901-2	(a)	1,38,16,847	(a)	49,05,782	38,80,439	14,96,350	42,87,158	58,23,235	3,70,52,638	2,470,171
Added in 1902-3	10,08,393	6,23,640	...	10,28,770	...	...	26,60,813	177,000
Spent in 1902-3	705	32,87,257	...	...	64,372	...	15,810	24,23,235	57,91,379	380,000
Balance at end of 1902-3	22,41,742	1,05,29,590	16,08,773	55,29,422	38,16,067	25,25,120	42,71,348	34,00,000	3,39,22,062	2,261,171

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	N.W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar. (b)	TOTAL.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Budget Estimate, 1902-3.													
Balance at end of 1901-2 (by Revised Estimate) . . .	1,38,023	5,03,060	12,63,525	77,497	27,77,121	18,13,040	17,28,409	18,000	39,05,220	26,65,323	...	1,48,90,118	990,000
Added in 1902-3 . . .	...	...	...	74,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,54,000	...	8,23,000	55,000
Spent in 1902-3 . . .	13,000	92,000	4,90,000	...	4,000	3,45,000	1,43,000	34,000	121,76,000	...	...	32,97,000	216,000
Balance at end of 1902-3 . . .	1,25,023	4,11,060	7,73,525	1,51,497	27,73,121	14,68,040	15,85,409	16,000	17,29,220	34,19,323	...	1,24,21,118	828,000
Revised Estimate, 1902-3.													
Balance at end of 1901-2 (by Accounts) . . .	1,40,235	4,70,432	13,04,841	2,53,427	18,21,328	20,75,570	15,67,525	1,42,342	42,24,032	26,15,691	6,12,670	1,52,28,093	1,015,000
Added in 1902-3 . . .	...	...	...	1,42,000	9,43,000	4,33,000	74,000	...	8,56,000	5,22,000	2,78,000	32,48,000	216,000
Spent in 1902-3 . . .	23,000	19,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	55,000	3,000
Balance at end of 1902-3 . . .	1,17,235	4,51,432	13,01,841	3,95,427	27,64,328	25,08,570	16,41,525	1,32,342	50,80,032	31,37,691	8,90,670	1,84,21,093	1,228,000
Accounts, 1902-3.													
Balance at end of 1901-2 . . .	1,40,235	4,70,432	13,04,841	2,53,427	18,21,328	20,75,570	15,67,525	1,42,342	42,24,032	26,15,691	6,12,670	1,52,28,093	1,015,000
Added in 1902-3 . . .	23,020	...	27,700	1,56,643	4,48,003	2,60,497	1,31,693	...	3,69,835	3,25,147	3,02,586	20,54,124	13,000
Spent in 1902-3 . . .	...	2,835	...	...	...	...	...	4,683	...	...	...	6,923	...
Balance at end of 1902-3 . . .	1,63,255	4,64,597	13,32,541	4,10,070	22,69,331	23,45,067	16,99,218	1,38,254	45,93,867	29,40,838	9,15,256	1,72,72,294	1,151,000

(a) Differs from last year's closing balance for corrections since made.

(b) From 1st October 1902.

(c) Of this Rs. 19,621 represents balance transferred from the Punjab during 1900-1.

APPENDIX.

Abstract E.—Details of Recurring and Special transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head—See para. 34**CENTRAL PROVINCES.****Recurring transfers.***Imperial to Provincial.*

	R	R
On account of the increased expenditure on Education	1,00,000	
On account of loss of Revenue due to abolition of Pandhari Tax	35,000	
	<u>2,35,000</u>	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of change in classification of payments by the Hoshangabad and Chindwara Jagirdars	<u>—2,000</u>	2,33,000
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Special transfers.*Imperial to Provincial.*

For expenditure on Minor Works and Navigation	1,00,000	
For increase of expenditure under Land Revenue, Courts of Law and Civil Works	4,00,000	
For loss due to remission of arrears of Land Revenue	10,00,000	
For expenditure in 1903-4 on special objects	5,00,000	
On account of lunatics found on railway lines	48	
	<u>20,00,048</u>	

BURMA.**Recurring transfers.***Imperial to Provincial.*

Contribution on account of the increased expenditure under Education	4,00,000	<u>4,00,000</u>
--	----------	-----------------

ASSAM.**Recurring transfers.***Imperial to Provincial.*

Contribution on account of the transfer of the South Lushai Administration from Bengal to Assam	3,75,000	
Assignment in consideration of the employment of the Supervising Staff of the Provincial Survey detachment on traverse works (Imperial)	2,400	
Assignment for the loss to Provincial Revenues in consequence of the interchange of certain elephant <i>Mehals</i> with the Khedda Department	5,000	
Contribution for re-armament of the Assam Military Police	58,873	
Assignment for the cost of supply of presents to the hill tribes of Assam	3,700	
Contribution to Provincial on account of increased expenditure on Education	<u>1,00,000</u>	5,44,973

Special transfers.*Imperial to Provincial.*

Contribution to Provincial in 1902-3 for expenditure in 1903-4 on special objects	5,00,000	
Assignment to Provincial Revenues to allow of increased Public Works expenditure	2,80,000	
Assignment to Provincial Revenues to allow of increased expenditure under Land Revenue and Courts of Law	<u>1,50,000</u>	9,30,000

BENGAL.**Recurring transfers.***Provincial to Imperial.*

On account of the transfers of South Lushai Administration to Assam	<u>—3,75,000</u>	
For transfer to the Government of India of the interests of the Bengal Government in the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum	<u>—19,000</u>	
On account of the transfer of the Statistical Department of the Bengal Secretariat to the office of the Director-General of Statistics	<u>—14,910</u>	
	<u>—4,08,910</u>	

BENGAL—continued.**Recurring Transfers—continued.**

	R	R
<i>Imperial to Provincial.</i>		
On account of collections from resumed chowkidari jagir lands in Orissa	27,499	
On account of sale proceeds of the village cadastral maps of 71 thanas of certain districts in Bengal	5,038	
For increased expenditure under Education	10,00,000	
For transfer of Imperial Buildings to local agencies in Bengal	20,490	
	<u>10,53,027</u>	
Special transfers.		
<i>Imperial to Provincial.</i>		
For expenditure under Public Works	6,00,000	
For increased expenditure under Minor Works and Navigation	20,000	
For the construction of a new Surgical Ward for the Medical College Hospital	2,00,000	
	<u>8,20,000</u>	
<i>Provincial to Imperial.</i>		
For a grant to the Nawab of Murshidabad for repair of the Nizamat buildings	<u>—50,000</u>	
		<u>7,70,000</u>

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.**Recurring transfers.**

<i>Imperial to Provincial.</i>		
On account of the maintenance of a portion of the Chakrata-Saharanpur road transferred from the charge of the Military Works Department to the Provincial Public Works Department	22,000	
On account of the rate of interest charged on the loan to the Sardhana Estate	4,820	
For increase of expenditure under Education	5,00,000	
For loss caused to Provincial Revenues by transferring from 1902-3 receipts from certain nazul lands from XXV.—Miscellaneous to I.—Land Revenue	35,000	
	<u>5,61,820</u>	
Special transfers.		
<i>Imperial to Provincial.</i>		
For loss due to the remission of arrears of Land Revenue	1,59,000	
For increase of expenditure under Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Medical and Civil Works	8,00,000	
For expenditure under Minor Works and Navigation	50,000	
For expenditure in 1903-4 on Civil Works	3,00,000	
	<u>13,09,000</u>	

PUNJAB.**Recurring transfers.**

<i>Imperial to Provincial.</i>		
Compensation to Provincial for the loss resulting from the conversion of the fluctuating Land Revenue realised on the Upper Sutlej Canals in the Montgomery District into Canal Revenue in the form of Occupiers' Rate	61,500	
Assignment of one-half of actual expenditure on account of the River Protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan	3,319	
Cost of Police entertained on the Kotri-Rohri Railway	20,000	
Refund to Provincial of the Imperial share of the amount credited under "I.—Land Revenue" on account of sale-proceeds of sites belonging to Government in towns in the Chenab Colony	28,750	
Assignment to meet the cost of the additional Police Force sanctioned for the Southern Punjab Railway	20,000	
Contribution on account of the amalgamation of the Subordinate Veterinary Establishment in the Punjab	10,560	
Contribution on account of the Police for the Native States portion of the Dhuri-Jakhal and Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway	11,600	
Assignment of the Imperial portion of the 4th share of the rate of Rs 2 per acre levied from Colonists on the Jhelum and Chenab canals	1,088	
Contribution for town improvements of Jhelum Colony equal to 4ths of the amount realized from the sale proceeds of lands in the Jhelum Colony	2,18,988	
Refund to Provincial of three-fifths of the Imperial share of the amount credited under "I.—Land Revenue" on account of sale proceeds of sites belonging to Government in towns of the Jhelum Colony	1,19,645	
Contribution to Provincial for expenditure under Education	4,00,000	
Contribution to Provincial on account of pay of a second Medical Officer for the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli	6,205	
	<u>9,01,655</u>	

PUNJAB—continued.**Special transfers.***Imperial to Provincial.*

Assignment to Provincial for increase of expenditure on Public Works	5,00,000
Contribution for other expenditure	3,00,000
Contribution to Provincial to meet increase of expenditure under Minor Works and Navigation.	4,14,000
Contribution to Provincial for expenditure on plague inoculation	2,80,000
Contribution to Provincial on account of compensation for loss of contribution from the districts transferred to the North-West Frontier Province.	28,854
Contribution for the Provincial share of the loss due to the remission of Famine arrears	15,72,000
Contribution on account of expenditure on special works during 1903-4 under Civil Works	10,00,000
Contribution to cover the extra expenditure in connection with the special Police arrangements for the Delhi Durbar	1,62,870

42,57,724**MADRAS.****Recurring transfers.***Imperial to Provincial.*

Transfer of the Thermometer shed of the Meteorological office to the charge of the Local Public Works Department	31
Transfer to the Government of Madras of the buildings of the Body-Guard lines at Madras	1,300
Income Tax collections in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	16,700
Compensation for loss of the Provincial Share of the net receipts of the Mayavaram-Mutpet Railway	53,000
For increased expenditure under Education	8,00,000
	<u>8,71,031</u>

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the transfer of the charges for freight, etc., of salt from the divided minor head "Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies" to the Imperial minor head "Salt Purchase and Freight"	—12,750
On account of the transfer of the charges for the Public Observatories and Rain Gauges to India	—23,000
	<u>—35,750</u>

8,35,281**Special transfers.***Imperial to Provincial.*

On account of increased expenditure under Civil Works	5,50,000
For expenditure in 1903-4 on special works	5,00,000
For expenditure under Minor Works and Navigation	4,00,000
On account of increased expenditure under Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Police and Medical	3,50,000
For amount refunded to the Government Solicitor, Madras, on account of payment made to Mr. J. H. M. Ryans for settling written statement for the defence in the Jugga Rao Observatory Suit	52

18,00,052**BOMBAY.****Recurring transfers.***Imperial to Provincial.*

Registration of Railway Traffic	4,740
Contribution for the new Maundage rate of salt	36,000
" on account of the cost of carrying out the Jamrao Canal Colonization Project	22,500
" for the loss in Revenue from confiscated opium	3,000
" " maintenance of Band Barracks and Body-Guard Lines	2,000
" on account of the cost of the Research Laboratory	2,80,437
" on account of transfer of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway to Imperial	71,000
" on account of substitution of Police for Military Guards	45,557
" for temporary plague Police charges on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	3,252
" on account of salt compensation to the Dhangadhra State	14,000
" for increase of expenditure under Education	6,00,000
" for the provincialization of the Body-Guard charges	56,500
	<u>11,38,986</u>

BOMBAY—concluded.**Recurring transfers—concluded.***Provincial to Imperial.*

Contribution on account of the transfer of the Sindh Horse-breeding Establishment to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan	—9,000	
Contribution on account of transfer of the Colaba Observatory to Imperial	—16,000	
	—25,000	
	<hr/>	11,13,986

Special transfers.*Imperial to Provincial.*

On account of the re-allotment of a part of the grant of 19½ lakhs made in 1901-2 for expenditure in 1902-3	4,00,000	
For loss of Land Revenue due to the remission of famine arrears	32,50,000	
For other expenditure	3,50,000	
For increase of expenditure under Public Works	5,50,000	
For expenditure in 1903-4 on special objects	10,00,000	
In aid of Provincial balances and overdrafts of Provincial accounts	12,45,988	
	<hr/>	67,95,988

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the cost of the construction of the new Post and Telegraph Offices at Matheran	—7,540	
	<hr/>	67,88,448

PUNJAB—continued.**Special transfers.***Imperial to Provincial.*

Assignment to Provincial for increase of expenditure on Public Works	5,00,000
Contribution for other expenditure	3,00,000
Contribution to Provincial to meet increase of expenditure under Minor Works and Navigation	4,14,000
Contribution to Provincial for expenditure on plague inoculation	2,80,000
Contribution to Provincial on account of compensation for loss of contribution from the districts transferred to the North-West Frontier Province	28,854
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Income Tax collections in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	16,700
Compensation for loss of the Provincial Share of the net receipts of the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway	53,000
For increased expenditure under Education	8,00,000
	<u>8,71,031</u>

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the transfer of the charges for freight, etc., of salt from the divided minor head "Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies" to the Imperial minor head "Salt Purchase and Freight"	—12,750
On account of the transfer of the charges for the Public Observatories and Rain Gauges to India	—23,000
	<u>—35,750</u>

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BOMBAY.**Recurring transfers.***Imperial to Provincial.*

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" on account of transfer of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway to Imperial	71,000
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" for temporary plague Police charges on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	3,252
" on account of salt compensation to the Dhangadhra State	14,000
" for increase of expenditure under Education	6,00,000
" for the provincialization of the Body-Guard charges	56,500
	<u>11,38,986</u>

BOMBAY—concluded.**Recurring transfers—concluded.***Provincial to Imperial.*

Contribution on account of the transfer of the Sindh Horse-breeding Establishment to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan	—9,000	
Contribution on account of transfer of the Colaba Observatory to Imperial	—16,000	
	<hr/>	
	—25,000	
	<hr/>	11,13,986

Special transfers.*Imperial to Provincial.*

On account of the re-allotment of a part of the grant of 19½ lakhs made in 1901-2 for expenditure in 1902-3	4,00,000	
For loss of Land Revenue due to the remission of famine arrears	32,50,000	
For other expenditure	3,50,000	
For increase of expenditure under Public Works	5,50,000	
For expenditure in 1903-4 on special objects	10,00,000	
In aid of Provincial balances and overdrafts of Provincial accounts	12,45,988	
	<hr/>	
	67,95,988	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the cost of the construction of the new Post and Telegraph Offices at Matheran	—7,540	
	<hr/>	67,88,448

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Nos. 199—211, dated Calcutta, the 11th March 1904.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The letters of the Government of India to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 466—475, dated the 6th November 1901; Nos. 501—508, dated the 20th November 1901; and Nos. 526—542, dated the 27th November 1901; and the replies thereto.

Education in India, in the modern sense of the word, may be said to date from the year 1854, when the Court of Directors, in a memorable despatch, definitely accepted the systematic promotion of general education as one of the duties of the State, and emphatically declared that the type of education which they desired to see extended in India was that which had for its object the diffusion of the arts, science, philosophy, and literature of Europe; in short, of European knowledge.

2. The acceptance of this duty was an important departure in policy. The advent of British rule found in India systems of education of great antiquity existing among both Hindus and Muhammadans, in each case closely bound up with their religious institutions. To give and to receive instruction was enjoined by the sacred books of the Brahmans, and one of the commentaries on the Rig Veda lays down in minute detail the routine to be followed in committing a text-book to memory. Schools of learning were formed in centres containing considerable high caste populations, where Pandits gave instruction in Sanskrit grammar, logic, philosophy, and law. For the lower classes, village schools were scattered over the country in which a rudimentary education was given to the children of traders, petty landholders, and well-to-do cultivators. The higher education of Muhammadans was in the hands of men of learning, who devoted themselves to the instruction of youth. Schools were attached to mosques and shrines and supported by State grants in cash or land, or by private liberality. The course of study in a Muhammadan place of learning included grammar, rhetoric, logic, literature, jurisprudence, and science. Both systems, the Muhammadan no less than the Hindu, assigned a disproportionate importance to the training of the memory, and sought to develop the critical faculties of the mind, mainly by exercising their pupils in metaphysical refinements and in fine-spun commentaries on the meaning of the texts which they had learnt by heart.

3. The first instinct of British rulers was to leave the traditional modes of instruction undisturbed and to continue the support which they had been accustomed to receive from Indian rulers. The Calcutta Madrasa for Muhammadans was founded by Warren Hastings in 1782, and the Benares College for Hindus was established in 1791. Provision was made for giving regular assistance to education from public funds by a clause in the Charter Act of 1813, which empowered the Governor General in Council to direct that one lakh of rupees in each year should be "set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India."

4. This grant was at first applied to the encouragement of oriental methods of instruction by paying stipends to students. But the presence of the British in India brought about profound changes in the social and administrative conditions of the country; and these in their turn reacted on the educational policy

of Government. The impulse towards reform came from two sources, the need for public servants with a knowledge of the English language, and the influence in favour both of English and of Vernacular education which was exercised by the missionaries in the early years of the nineteenth century. The well-known Minute written by Lord Macaulay (at that time Legal Member of Council and Chairman of the Committee of Public Instruction) in 1835 marks the point at which official recognition was given to the necessity of public support for western education. Then followed a period of attempts, differing in different provinces, to extend English education by the establishment of Government schools and colleges, and by strengthening the indigenous schools; while missionary effort continued to play an important part in promoting educational progress.

5. In their Despatch of 1854, the Court of Directors announced their decision that the Government should actively assist in the more extended and systematic

Despatch of 1854.

promotion of general education in India. They regarded it as a sacred duty to confer upon the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge. They hoped by means of education to extend the influence which the Government was exerting for the suppression of demoralizing practices, by enlisting in its favour the general sympathy of the native mind. They also sought to create a supply of public servants to whose probity offices of trust might with increased confidence be committed, and to promote the material interests of the country by stimulating its inhabitants to develop its vast resources. The measures which were prescribed for carrying out this policy were:—(1) the constitution of a department of public instruction; (2) the foundation of universities at the Presidency towns; (3) the establishment of training schools for teachers; (4) the maintenance of the existing Government colleges and schools of a high order, and the increase of their number when necessary; (5) increased attention to all forms of vernacular schools; and finally (6) the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid which should foster a spirit of reliance upon local exertions, and should in course of time render it possible to close or transfer to the management of local bodies many of the existing institutions.

6. The policy laid down in 1854 was re-affirmed in 1859 when the administration had been transferred to the Crown.

History since 1854.

The Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were incorporated in 1857 and those of the Punjab and Allahabad in 1882 and 1887, respectively. The growth of schools and colleges proceeded most rapidly between 1871 and 1882, and was further augmented by the development of the municipal system, and by the Acts which were passed from 1865 onwards providing for the imposition of local cesses which might be applied to the establishment of schools. By the year 1882 there were more than two million and a quarter of pupils under instruction in public institutions. The Commission of 1882-83 furnished a most copious and valuable report upon the state of education as then existing, made a careful inquiry into the measures which had been taken in pursuance of the Despatch of 1854, and submitted further detailed proposals for carrying out the principles of that despatch. They advised increased reliance upon, and systematic encouragement of, private effort and their recommendations were approved by the Government of India. Shortly afterwards a considerable devolution of the management of Government schools upon municipalities and district boards was effected, in accordance with the principles of local self-government then brought into operation.

7. As a result of these continuous efforts we find in existence to-day a system of public instruction, the influence of which extends in varying degrees to

Extent of the present system.

every part of India, and is upon the whole powerful for good. The system includes five Universities, those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, and Allahabad, which prescribe courses of study and examine the students of affiliated colleges. These colleges are widely scattered throughout the country and number in all 191 (exclusive of some colleges outside British India, which are not incorporated in the Provincial statistics), with 23,009 students on the rolls. In them provision is made for studies in Arts and Oriental learning, and for professional courses of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching, and Agriculture. Below the

colleges are secondary schools, to the number of 5,493, with an attendance of 558,378 scholars, and primary schools numbering 98,538, with 3,268,726 pupils. Including special schools, technical and industrial schools of art, and normal schools for teachers, the total number of colleges and schools for public instruction amounts to 105,306, with 3,887,493 pupils; and if to these are added the "private institutions" which do not conform with departmental standards, the total number of scholars known by the Education Department to be under instruction reaches about 4½ millions. The gross annual cost of maintaining these institutions exceeds 400 lakhs, of which 127 lakhs are derived from fees, and 83 lakhs from endowments, subscriptions, and other private sources; while the expenditure from public funds aggregates 191 lakhs, of which 104 lakhs are derived from Provincial and Imperial revenues, 74 lakhs from local and Municipal sources, and 13 lakhs from the revenues of Native States. It is a striking feature of the system, and one which must constantly be borne in mind when dwelling upon its imperfections, that its total cost to the public funds, provincial and local together, falls short of £1,300,000 annually. The wider extension of education in India is chiefly a matter of increased expenditure; and any material improvement of its quality is largely dependent upon the same condition.

8. It is almost universally admitted that substantial benefits have been

Its merits and defects.

conferred upon the people themselves by the advance which has been made in

Indian education within the last fifty years; that knowledge has been spread abroad to an extent formerly undreamed of; that new avenues of employment have been opened in many directions; and that there has been a marked improvement in the character of the public servants now chosen from the ranks of educated natives, as compared with those of the days before schools and universities had commenced to exercise their elevating influence. But it is also impossible to ignore the fact that criticisms from many quarters are directed at some of the features and results of the system as it exists at present, and that these criticisms proceed especially from friends and well-wishers of the cause of education. Its shortcomings in point of quantity need no demonstration: Four villages out of five are without a school; three boys out of four grow up without education, and only one girl in forty attends any kind of school. In point of quality the main charges brought against the system are to the general effect (1) that the higher education is pursued with too exclusive a view to entering Government service, that its scope is thus unduly narrowed, and that those who fail to obtain employment under Government are ill fitted for other pursuits; (2) that excessive prominence is given to examinations; (3) that the courses of study are too purely literary in character; (4) that the schools and colleges train the intelligence of the students too little, and their memory too much, so that mechanical repetition takes the place of sound learning; (5) that in the pursuit of English education the cultivation of the vernaculars is neglected, with the result that the hope expressed in the Despatch of 1854 that they would become the vehicle for diffusing western knowledge among the masses is as far as ever from realization.

The Governor General in Council having closely considered the subject, and having come to the conclusion that the existing methods of instruction stand in need of substantial reform, has consulted the Local Governments and Administrations upon the measures necessary to this end, and believes that he has their hearty concurrence in the general lines of the policy which he desires to prescribe. He therefore invites all who are interested in raising the general level of education in India, and in spreading its benefits more widely, to co-operate in giving effect to the principles laid down in this Resolution. With this object in view, an attempt is made in the following paragraphs to review the whole subject in its various aspects, to point out the defects that require correction in each of its branches, and to indicate the remedies which in the opinion of the Government of India ought now to be applied.

9. A variety of causes, some historical and some social, have combined to bring about the result that in India, far more than in England, the majority of students who frequent the higher schools and the universities are there for the

Education and Government service.

purpose of qualifying themselves to earn an independent livelihood ; that Government service is regarded by the educated classes as the most assured, the most dignified, and the most attractive of all careers ; and that the desire on the part of most students to realize these manifold advantages as soon and as cheaply as possible tends to prevent both schools and colleges from filling their proper position as places of liberal education. On these grounds it has often been urged that the higher interests of education in India are injuriously affected by the prevailing system of basing selection for Government service on the school and university attainments of those who come forward as candidates for employment. Some indeed have gone so far as to suggest that educational standards would be indefinitely raised if it were possible to break off these material relations with the State, and to institute separate examinations for the public service under the control of a special board organized on the model of the English Civil Service Commission.

10. The Government of India cannot accept this opinion. It appears to them that such examinations, if established admittedly as a substitute for, and not merely as supplementary to, the University course, would necessarily be held in subjects differing from those prescribed by the University ; and that two distinct courses of study would thus exist side by side, only one of them leading to Government service. If students attempted to compete in both lines, the strain of excessive examination, already the subject of complaint, would be greatly intensified ; while, on the other hand, if the bulk of them were attracted by the prospect of obtaining Government appointments, the result would be the sacrifice of such intellectual improvement as is achieved under the existing system. Success in the Government examination would become the sole standard of culture, the influence of the Universities would decline, the value of their degrees would be depreciated, and the main stream of educational effort would be diverted into a narrow and sordid channel. Such a degradation of the educational ideals of the country could hardly fail to react upon the character of the public service itself. The improved tone of the native officials of the present day dates from, and is reasonably attributed to, the more extended employment of men who have received a liberal education in the Universities, and have imbibed through the influence of their teachers some of the traditions of English public life. Nor is there any reason to believe that by introducing its own examinations the Government would raise the standard of fitness, or secure better men for the public service than it obtains under the present system. There is a general consensus of opinion among all the authorities consulted that no examining board would do better than the Universities. If a separate examination did no more than confirm the finding of the Universities, it would be obviously superfluous ; if it conflicted with that finding, it would be mischievous.

11. The Government is in the last resort the sole judge as to the best method of securing the type of officers which it requires for its service. It alone possesses the requisite knowledge and experience : and by these tests must its decision be guided. The principle of competition for Government appointments was unknown in India until a few years ago ; it does not spring from the traditions of the people, and it is without the safeguards by which its operation is controlled in England. It sets aside, moreover, considerations which cannot be disregarded by a Government whose duty it is to reconcile the conflicting claims of diverse races, rival religions, and varying degrees of intellectual and administrative aptitude and adaptability. For the higher grades of Government service there is no need to have recourse to the system since it is possible in most cases for the Government to accept the various University degrees and distinctions as indicating that their holders possess the amount of knowledge requisite to enable them to fill particular appointments ; while in the case of the more technical departments, a scrutiny of the subjects taken up by the candidate, and of the degree of success attained in each, will sufficiently indicate how far he possesses the particular knowledge and bent of mind that his duties will demand. The Government of India are of opinion, therefore, that special competitions should, as a general rule, be dispensed with ; and that the requisite acquaintance with the laws, rules, and regulations of departments may best be attained during probationary service, and tested after a period of such service. In short, the Government of India hold that the multiplication of competitive tests for Government service

neither results in advantage to Government nor is consistent with the highest interests of a liberal education.) In fixing the educational standards which qualify for appointments, the natural divisions of primary, secondary, and University education should be followed; school and college certificates of proficiency should, so far as possible, be accepted as full evidence of educational qualifications, regard being paid, within the limits of each standard, to their comparative value; and due weight should be attached to the recorded opinions of collegiate and school authorities regarding the proficiency and conduct of candidates during their period of tuition.

12. Examinations, as now understood, are believed to have been unknown as an instrument of general education in ancient India, nor do they figure prominently in the Despatch of 1854. In recent years they have grown to extravagant dimensions, and their influence has been allowed to dominate the whole system of education in India, with the result that instruction is confined within the rigid framework of prescribed courses, that all forms of training which do not admit of being tested by written examinations are liable to be neglected, and that both teachers and pupils are tempted to concentrate their energies not so much upon genuine study as upon the questions likely to be set by the examiners. These demoralizing tendencies have been encouraged by the practice of assessing grants to aided schools upon the results shown by examination. This system, adopted in the first instance on the strength of English precedents, has now been finally condemned in England, while experience in India has proved that, to whatever grade of schools it is applied, it is disastrous in its influence on education and uncertain in its financial effects. It will now be replaced by more equitable tests of efficiency, depending on the number of scholars in attendance, the buildings provided for their accommodation, the circumstances of the locality, the qualifications of the teachers, the nature of the instruction given, and the outlay from other sources, such as fees and private endowments or subscriptions. The Educational Codes of the various Provinces are being revised so as to embody these important reforms, and to relieve the schools and scholars from the heavy burden of recurring mechanical tests. In future there will be only two examinations preceding the University course. The first of these, the primary examination, will mark the completion of the lowest stage of instruction, and will test the degree of proficiency attained in the highest classes of primary schools. But it will no longer be a public examination held at centres to which a number of schools are summoned; it will be conducted by the inspecting officer in the school itself. The second examination will take place at the close of the secondary, usually an Anglo-Vernacular course, and will record the educational attainments of all boys who have completed this course. In both stages of instruction special provision will be made for the award of scholarships.

In giving effect to this change of system, it will be necessary to guard against the danger that the subordinate inspecting agency may misuse the increased discretion entrusted to them. The principles upon which the grant to an aided school is to be assessed must therefore be laid down by each Local Government in terms sufficiently clear to guide the inspecting officer in his recommendations; precautions must be taken against the abuse of authority, or the perfunctory performance of the duties of inspection; and in those provinces where the application of standards of efficiency other than those afforded by written examinations is a novelty, it will be incumbent upon the Education Department, by conferences of inspecting officers and by other means, to secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in the standards imposed. The Governor General in Council does not doubt that the discipline and ability of the educational services will prove equal to maintaining, under the altered conditions, a system of independent and efficient inspection.

13. From the earliest days of British rule in India private enterprise has played a great part in the promotion of both English and Vernacular education, and every agency that could be induced to help in the work of imparting sound instruction has always been welcomed by the State. The system of grants-in-aid was intended to elicit support from local resources, and to foster a spirit

The abuse of examinations.

Government control and private enterprise.

of initiative and combination for local ends. It is supplemented by the direct action of Government, which, speaking generally, sets the standard, and undertakes work to which private effort is not equal, or for which it is not forthcoming. Thus the educational machinery now at work in India comprises, not only institutions managed by Government, by district and municipal boards, and by Native States, but also institutions under private management, whether aided by Government or by local authorities, or unaided. All of these which comply with certain conditions are classed as public institutions. They number, as already stated, 105,306 in all; and over 82,500 are under private management.

The progressive devolution of primary, secondary, and collegiate education upon private enterprise, and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883, and the advice has been generally acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognize the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management, it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions.

14. Primary education is the instruction of the masses, through the vernacular, in such subjects as will best stimulate their intelligence and fit them for

Primary education.

their position in life. It was found in 1854 that the consideration of measures to this end had been too much neglected and a considerable increase of expenditure on primary education was then contemplated. The Education Commission recommended in 1883 that "the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension, and improvement should be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should be directed in a still larger measure than before." The Government of India fully accept the proposition that the active extension of primary education is one of the most important duties of the State. They undertake this responsibility, not merely on general grounds, but because, as Lord Lawrence observed in 1868, "among all the sources of difficulty in our administration, and of possible danger to the stability of our Government, there are few so serious as the ignorance of the people." To the people themselves, moreover, the lack of education is now a more serious disadvantage than it was in more primitive days. By the extension of railways the economic side of agriculture in India has been greatly developed, and the cultivator has been brought into contact with the commercial world, and has been involved in transactions in which an illiterate man is at a great disadvantage. The material benefits attaching to education have at the same time increased with the development of schemes for introducing improved agricultural methods, for opening agricultural banks, for strengthening the legal position of the cultivator, and for generally improving the conditions of rural life. Such schemes depend largely for their success upon the influence of education permeating the masses and rendering them accessible to ideas other than those sanctioned by tradition.

15. How, then, do matters stand in respect of the extension among the masses of primary education? The population of British India is over two hundred

Its extent.

and forty millions. It is commonly reckoned that fifteen per cent. of the population are of school-going age. According to this standard there are more than eighteen millions of boys who ought now to be at school, but of these only a little more than one-sixth are actually receiving primary education. If the statistics are arranged by Provinces, it appears that out of a hundred boys of an age to go to school, the number attending primary schools of some kind ranges from between eight and nine in the Punjab and the United Provinces, to twenty-two and twenty-three in Bombay and Bengal. In the census of 1901 it was found that only one in ten of the male population, and only seven in a thousand of the female population were literate. These figures exhibit the

vast dimensions of the problem, and show how much remains to be done before the proportion of the population receiving elementary instruction can approach the standard recognized as indispensable in more advanced countries.

16. While the need for education grows with the growth of population, the progress towards supplying it is not now so rapid as it was in former years. In 1870-71 there were 16,473 schools with 607,320 scholars; in 1881-82 there were 82,916 with 2,061,541 scholars. But by 1891-92 these had only increased to 97,109 schools with 2,837,607 scholars, and the figures of 1901-02 (93,538 schools with 3,268,726 scholars) suggest

Its progress.

that the initial force of expansion is somewhat on the decline; indeed the last year of the century showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. For purposes of exact comparison some allowances have to be made for differences in the basis of the statistics, but their broad effect is not altered by these modifications. Nor has the rate of growth of primary schools kept pace with that of secondary schools, in which the number of scholars has considerably more than doubled during the last twenty years. It may be said indeed that the expansion of primary schools has received a check in recent years from the calamities of famine and plague; and it is further impeded by the indifference of the more advanced and ambitious classes to the spread of primary education. These however are minor obstacles, which would soon be swept away if the main difficulty of finding the requisite funds for extending primary education could be overcome.

17. The expenditure upon primary education does not admit of exact statement, since the cost of the instruction

Its cost.

given in the lower classes of secondary schools is not separately shown, nor is the expenditure on the administration and inspection of primary schools capable of separate calculation. But the direct outlay from public funds upon primary schools stands as follows:—

	1886-87.	1891-92.	1901-02.
	R	R	R
From Provincial funds	16,00,239	18,43,343	16,92,514
From Local and Municipal funds	26,07,624	35,86,208	46,10,357
TOTAL	42,07,863	49,29,551	63,02,901

18. On a general view of the question the Government of India cannot

Its claims.

avoid the conclusion that primary education has hitherto received insufficient attention and an inadequate share of the public funds. They consider that it possesses a strong claim upon the sympathy both of the Supreme Government and of the Local Governments, and should be made a leading charge upon provincial revenues; and that in those provinces where it is in a backward condition, its encouragement should be a primary obligation. The Government of India believe that Local Governments are cordially in agreement with them in desiring this extension, and will carry it out to the limits allowed by the financial conditions of each province.

19. In so far as District or Municipal Boards are required to devote their

Functions of local authorities.

funds to education, primary education should have a predominant claim upon their expenditure. The administration of primary schools by local bodies is already everywhere subject to the general supervision of the Education Department as regards tuitional matters; but the degree of control differs in different provinces, and where it is most complete, primary education is most advanced. It is impossible to extend that control to financial matters, as there are other

objects besides education which have legitimate claims upon local funds. But it is essential, in order to ensure that the claims of primary education receive due attention, that the educational authorities should be heard when resources are being allotted, and that they should have the opportunity of carrying their representations to higher authority in the event of their being disregarded. In future, therefore, so much of the budget estimates of District or Municipal Boards as relates to educational charges will be submitted through the Inspector to the Director of Public Instruction before sanction.

20. The course of instruction in primary schools naturally consists mainly of reading and writing (in the vernacular) and arithmetic. Progress has been made in several parts of India during recent years in the introduction of Kindergarten methods and object lessons. Where these methods have been applied with discretion by competent teachers, who have discarded elaborate forms and foreign appliances, and have used for the purpose of instruction objects familiar to the children in their every-day life, they have been productive of much benefit by imparting greater life and reality to the teaching, and by training the children's faculties and powers of observation. The experience which has been gained of Kindergarten teaching in Madras and Bombay has enabled those provinces to effect steady advances in the system; a complete scheme has been drawn up for Bengal, for the introduction of which teachers are being trained; and a manual of the subject is being prepared in the Punjab, where well designed courses of object lessons are already given. The Government of India look with favour upon the extension of such teaching, where competent teachers are available, as calculated to correct some of the inherent defects of the Indian intellect, to discourage exclusive reliance on the memory, and to develop a capacity for reasoning from observed facts. Physical exercises also find a place in the primary schools, and should as far as possible be made universal. A series of native exercises, systematised for the use of schools, has been adopted in the Central Provinces, and has been commended to the attention of the other Local Governments.

21. The instruction of the masses in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life involves some differentiation in the courses for rural schools, especially in connection with the attempts which are being made to connect primary teaching with familiar objects. In Bombay a separate course of instruction, with standards of its own, is prescribed. In the Central Provinces a system of half-time schools has been successfully established, providing simple courses of instruction in the mornings for the children of agriculturists, who work in the fields during the rest of the day. This system seems worthy of imitation elsewhere; at present a similar experiment made in the Punjab has met with less success. The aim of the rural schools should be, not to impart definite agricultural teaching, but to give to the children a preliminary training which will make them intelligent cultivators, will train them to be observers, thinkers, and experimenters in however humble a manner, and will protect them in their business transactions with the landlords to whom they pay rent and the grain dealers to whom they dispose of their crops. The reading books prescribed should be written in simple language, not in unfamiliar literary style, and should deal with topics associated with rural life. The grammar taught should be elementary, and only native systems of arithmetic should be used. The village map should be thoroughly understood; and a most useful course of instruction may be given in the accountant's papers, enabling every boy before leaving school to master the intricacies of the village accounts and to understand the demands that may be made upon the cultivator. The Government of India regard it as a matter of the greatest importance to provide a simple, suitable, and useful type of school for the agriculturist, and to foster the demand for it among the population. This and other reforms in primary schools will involve some revision of the pay of primary teachers which varies greatly, and in some provinces is too small to attract or to retain a satisfactory class of men. Thus in Bengal the rates fall as low as Rs 5 per month, while the average pay in the Bombay Presidency rises to Rs 17 and Rs 18. The matter has been under consideration, and improvements will be made where they are most needed.

22. The growth of secondary instruction is one of the most striking features in the history of education in India. The number of secondary schools has risen in the last twenty years from 3,916 to 5,493 and that of their pupils from 214,077 to 558,378.

Secondary education.

In all provinces there is considerable eagerness among parents to afford their sons an English education, and the provision and maintenance of a high school are common objects of liberality among all sections of the community. Whether these schools are managed by public authority or by private persons, and whether they receive aid from public funds or not, the Government is bound in the interest of the community to see that the education provided in them is sound. It must, for example, satisfy itself in each case that a secondary school is actually wanted; that its financial stability is assured; that its managing body, where there is one, is properly constituted; that it teaches the proper subjects up to a proper standard; that due provision has been made for the instruction, health, recreation, and discipline of the pupils; that the teachers are suitable as regards character, number, and qualifications; and that the fees to be paid will not involve such competition with any existing school as will be unfair and injurious to the interests of education. Such are the conditions upon which alone schools should be eligible to receive grants-in-aid or to send up pupils to compete for or receive pupils in enjoyment of Government scholarships; and schools complying with them will be ranked as "recognized" schools. But this is not sufficient. It is further essential that no institution which fails to conform to the elementary principles of sound education should be permitted to present pupils for the University examinations; and in future admission to the Universities should be restricted to *bonâ fide* private candidates and to candidates from recognized schools. In this way the schools which enjoy the valuable privilege of recognition will in return give guarantees of efficiency in its wider sense; and the public will be assisted in their choice of schools for their children by knowing that a school which is "recognized" is one which complies with certain definite conditions.

23. It is frequently urged that the courses of study in secondary schools are too literary in their character. The same complaint is otherwise expressed by saying that the high school courses are almost exclusively preparatory to the University Entrance Examination, and take insufficient account of the fact that most of the scholars do not proceed to the University, and require some different course of instruction. Attempts have therefore been made, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commission, to introduce alternative courses, analogous to what is known in England as a "modern side," in order to meet the needs of those boys who are destined for industrial or commercial pursuits. These attempts have not hitherto met with success. The purely literary course, qualifying as it does both for the University and for Government employ, continues to attract the great majority of pupils, and more practical studies are at present but little in request. The Government of India, however, will not abandon their aim. In the present stage of social and industrial development it appears to them essential to promote diversified types of secondary education, corresponding with the varying needs of practical life. Their efforts in this direction will be seconded by that large body of influential opinion which has supported the recommendation of the Universities Commission that the Entrance Examination should no longer be accepted as a qualifying test for Government service.

24. But the question what subjects should be taught and by what means proficiency in them should be tested forms only a part of the larger problem of the

School final examination.

true object of secondary education. Whatever courses a school may adopt it should aim at teaching them well and intelligently, and at producing pupils who have fully assimilated the knowledge which they have acquired, and are capable of more sustained effort than is involved in merely passing an examination. Some test of course there must be; and the Government of India are disposed to think that the best solution of the difficulty will probably be found in adapting to Indian conditions the system of leaving examinations, held at the conclusion of the secondary course, which has been tried with success in other countries. Such examinations would not dominate the courses of study, but

tween the use of the vernacular and of English as a medium of instruction should, broadly speaking, be drawn at a minimum age of 13. No scholar in a secondary school should, even then, be allowed to abandon the study of his vernacular, which should be kept up until the end of the school course. If the educated classes neglect the cultivation of their own languages, these will assuredly sink to the level of mere colloquial dialects possessing no literature worthy of the name, and no progress will be possible in giving effect to the principle, affirmed in the Despatch of 1854, that European knowledge should gradually be brought, by means of the Indian vernaculars, within the reach of all classes of the people.

27. In their efforts to promote female education the Government have always encountered peculiar difficulties arising from the social customs of the people; but they have acted on the view that through female education a "far

Female education.

greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men," and have accordingly treated this branch of education liberally in respect of scholarships and fees. Nevertheless though some advance has been made, female education as a whole is still in a very backward condition. The number of female scholars in public schools in the year 1901-02 was 444,470, or less than a ninth of the number of male scholars. The percentage of girls in public schools to the total female population of school-going age has risen from 1.58 in the year 1886-87 to 2.49 in 1901-02. This rate of progress is slow. The Education Commission made recommendations for the extension of female education, and the Government of India hope that with the increase of the funds assigned in aid of education their proposals may be more fully carried out. The measures which are now being taken for further advance include the establishment in important centres of model primary girls' schools, an increase in the number of training schools, with more liberal assistance to those already in existence, and a strengthening of the staff of inspectresses. The direct action of Government will be exerted in cases where that of the municipalities and local boards does not suffice. Nearly one-half of the girls in public schools are in mixed boys'-girls' schools. Their attendance along with boys is often beneficial to them, especially in village schools, and nothing in the report of the Commission of 1882 need be taken as indicating that such attendance ought to be discouraged. Great assistance is rendered to the cause of female education generally by missionary effort, and in the higher grades especially by zenana teaching. The Government of India desire that such teaching shall be encouraged by grants-in-aid.

28. In founding the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Government of India of that day took as their model the type of institution then

University education.

believed to be best suited to the educational conditions of India, that is to say, the examining University of London. Since then the best educational thought of Europe has shown an increasing tendency to realize the inevitable shortcomings of a purely examining University, and the London University itself has taken steps to enlarge the scope of its operations by assuming tutorial functions. The model, in fact, has parted with its most characteristic features, and has set an example of expansion which cannot fail to react upon the corresponding institutions in India. Meanwhile the Indian experience of the last fifty years has proved that a system which provides merely for examining students in those subjects to which their aptitudes direct them, and does not at the same time compel them to study those subjects systematically under first-rate instruction, tends inevitably to accentuate certain characteristic defects of the Indian intellect:—the development of the memory out of all proportion to the other faculties of the mind, the incapacity to observe and appreciate facts, and the taste for metaphysical and technical distinctions. Holding it to be the duty of a Government which has made itself responsible for education in India to do everything in its power to correct these shortcomings, the Governor General in Council two years ago appointed a Commission, with the Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh as President, to report upon the constitution and working of the Universities, and to recommend measures for elevating the standard of University teaching and promoting the advancement of learning. After full

consideration of the report of this Commission, and of the criticisms which it called forth, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that certain reforms in the constitution and management of the Universities are necessary. They propose that the Senates, which from various causes have grown to an unwieldy size, should be reconstituted on a working basis, and that the position and powers of the syndicates should be defined and regulated. Opportunity will be taken to give statutory recognition to the privilege of electing members of the Senate which, since 1891, has been conceded by way of experiment to the graduates of the three older Universities. A limit will be placed upon the number of *ex-officio* fellows; and a reduction will be made in the maximum numbers of the Senates so as to restrict nominations to those bodies to the persons well qualified to discharge their responsible duties. Powers will be conferred upon all the Universities to make suitable provision for University teaching. The teaching given in colleges will, instead of being tested mainly or wholly by external examinations, be liable to systematic inspection under the authority of the Syndicate; and the duty of the University not only to demand a high educational standard from any new college that desires to be recommended to Government for affiliation, but also gradually to enforce a similar standard in colleges already affiliated, will be carefully defined. A college applying for affiliation will be required to satisfy the University and the Government that it is under the management of a regularly constituted governing body; that its teaching staff is adequate for the courses of instruction undertaken; that the buildings and equipment are suitable, and that due provision is made for the residence and supervision of the students; that, so far as circumstances permit, due provision is made for the residence of some of the teaching staff; that the financial resources of the college are sufficient; that its affiliation, having regard to the provision for students made by neighbouring colleges, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline; and that the fees to be paid by the students will not involve competition injurious to the interests of education with any existing college in the same neighbourhood. Colleges already affiliated will be inspected regularly and will be required to show that they continue to comply with the conditions on which the privilege of affiliation is granted. The necessary improvements in the Universities and their affiliated colleges cannot be carried out without financial aid. This the Government of India are prepared to give; and they trust that it will be possible to afford liberal recognition and assistance to genuine effort on the part of the colleges to adapt themselves to the new conditions. They also hope that this increase of expenditure from the public funds may be accompanied by an increase in the aid given to colleges and Universities by private liberality, so that the policy of progressive development which was adopted in 1854 may be consistently followed, and that the influence of the improved Universities may be felt throughout the educational system of the country.

29. The problem of the education of European and Eurasian children in

Education of Europeans and Eurasians in India.

India has been anxiously considered by the Government of India on many occasions. As long ago as 1860 Lord Canning wrote that if measures for educating this class were not promptly and vigorously taken in hand, it would grow into a profitless and unmanageable community, a source of danger rather than of strength to the State. Since then repeated efforts have been made both by the Government and by private agency to place the question on a satisfactory basis by establishing schools of various grades, both in the plains and in the hills, by giving liberal grants-in-aid, and by framing a code of regulations applicable to all forms of instruction that the circumstances require. As a result of this action there are now more than 400 schools and colleges for Europeans in India, with nearly 30,000 scholars, costing annually 42½ lakhs, of which 8½ lakhs are contributed by public funds. Notwithstanding the expenditure incurred, recent enquiries have shown that a large proportion of these schools are both financially and educationally in an unsatisfactory condition. Munificent endowments still support flourishing schools in certain places; but in some cases these endowments have been reduced by mismanagement; and too many of the schools are unable to support themselves in efficiency upon the fees of the scholars.

and the grants made by Government on the scale hitherto in force. Their most conspicuous want is well qualified teachers, especially in schools for boys; and this cannot be met so long as their financial position precludes them from offering to the members of their staff fair salaries, security of tenure, and reasonable prospects of advancement. The Government in its turn is interested in maintaining a sufficient supply of well educated Europeans to fill some of the posts for which officers are recruited in India; while without efficient schools the domiciled community must degenerate rapidly in this country. The Government of India are taking steps to ascertain and to supply the chief defects in the system. A single Inspector in each of the provinces is being charged especially with the duty of inspecting European schools; a Training College for teachers in these schools is to be established at Allahabad, and stipends are to be provided for the students; a register of teachers will be formed, and, in future, no one will be employed without proper tuitional qualifications. The systems, both of grants-in-aid and of scholarships, are being revised on a more liberal basis; and more intelligent methods of testing efficiency are to be substituted for the rigid system of departmental examinations which has hitherto prevailed. Measures will also be taken to secure the proper administration of endowments and to enforce sound methods of financial control in those schools which depend upon Government for assistance.

30. During the last thirty years the idea that the changed conditions of Indian life demand a change in the traditional modes of education, has found acceptance amongst the ruling Chiefs of Native States. Chiefs' Colleges have been established, of which the most important are those at Ajmer, Rajkot, and Lahore, where some of the features of the English public school system have been reproduced, with the object of fitting young Chiefs and Nobles physically, morally, and intellectually for the responsibilities that lie before them. Convinced of the great importance of promoting this object, His Excellency the Viceroy has closely examined the organization and conduct of these colleges, which appeared to admit of improvement, and has placed before the ruling Chiefs proposals of a comprehensive character for their reform. An increase will be made in the number of teachers of high qualifications to be engaged upon the staff; and in regulating the studies and discipline of the colleges, the aim kept in view throughout will be the preparation of the sons of ruling Chiefs for the duties which await them, on lines which will combine the advantages of Western knowledge with loyalty to the traditions and usages of their families or States. The proposals have been received by the Chiefs with satisfaction; the interest of the aristocratic classes has been universally aroused in the scheme; and the institution of the Imperial Cadet Corps, which will in the main be recruited from these colleges, will assist to keep this interest alive. The Governor General in Council confidently hopes that the reforms now in course of execution will result in giving a great impetus to the cause of education among the Indian nobility.

31. Technical education in India has hitherto been mainly directed to the higher forms of instruction required to train men for Government service as engineers, mechanics, electricians, overseers, surveyors, revenue officers, or teachers in schools, and for employment in railway workshops, cotton-mills, and mines. The institutions which have been established for these purposes, such as the Engineering Colleges at Rurki, Sibpur, and Madras, the Colleges of Science at Poona, the Technical Institute at Bombay, and the Engineering School at Jubbulpur, have done and are doing valuable work, and their maintenance and further development are matters of great importance. The first call for fresh effort is now towards the development of Indian industries, and especially of those in which native capital may be invested. Technical instruction directed to this object must rest upon the basis of a preliminary general education of a simple and practical kind, which should be clearly distinguished from the special teaching that is to be based upon it, and should as a rule be imparted in schools of the ordinary type. In fixing the aim of the technical schools, the supply or expansion of the existing Indian markets is of superior importance to the creation of new export trades, and a clear line should be

drawn between educational effort and commercial enterprise. As a step towards providing men qualified to take a leading part in the improvement of Indian industries, the Government of India have determined to give assistance in the form of scholarships to selected students to enable them to pursue a course of technical education under supervision in Europe or America. They hope that the technical schools of India may in time produce a regular supply of young men qualified to take advantage of such facilities, and that the goodwill and interest of the commercial community may be enlisted in the selection of industries to be studied, in finding the most suitable students for foreign training, and in turning their attainments to practical account upon their return to this country. The experience which has been gained in Japan and Siam of the results of sending young men abroad for study justifies the belief that the system will also be beneficial to Indian trade.

82. There are four Schools of Art in British India,—at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore. The aims to be

Schools of Art.

pursued in them, and the methods proper to those aims, have been the subject of much discussion during recent years. The Government of India are of opinion that the true function of Indian Schools of Art is the encouragement of Indian Art and Art industries; and that in so far as they fail to promote these arts or industries, or provide a training that is dissociated from their future practice, or are utilized as commercial ventures, they are conducted upon erroneous principles. Their first object should be to teach such arts or art industries as the pupil intends to pursue when he has left the school. Examples of the arts which may thus be taught to those who will practice them professionally in future, or to drawing masters, are:—designing (with special reference to Indian arts and industries), drawing, painting, illumination, modelling, photography, and engraving. The art industries taught in Schools of Art should be such as are capable of being carried on in the locality, and in which improvement can be effected by instructing pupils or workmen by means of superior appliances, methods, or designs. Instruction in these arts or art industries should be directed to their expansion through the improvement of the skill and capacity of the pupil or workman, but it should not be pushed to the point of competing with local industries, of doing within the school what can equally well be done outside, or of usurping the sphere of private enterprise. The schools should not be converted into shops, nor should the officers of the Education Department be responsible for extensive commercial transactions; but samples of the wares produced may legitimately be kept for sale or for orders, and may be exhibited in public museums. A register of the workmen or pupils trained in school should be kept, with the object of enabling orders which may be received to be placed with advantage. The teaching should be in the hands of experts, trained as a rule in Indian Colleges or in Art Schools. The specialization of a limited number of arts and art industries in the several schools should be preferred to the simultaneous teaching of a large number. Free admission and scholarships should, as a general rule, be discouraged, and should gradually be replaced by payment of fees; but this is compatible with giving necessary assistance to promising pupils, and with the payment of wages to students as soon as their work becomes of value.

83. Industrial schools are intended to train intelligent artisans or foremen, and to further or develop those local industries which are capable of expansion by

Industrial schools.

the application of improved methods or implements. Schools of this type are not numerous, nor have they at present succeeded in doing much to promote the growth of industries. A recent enumeration gives their total number as 123, with 8,405 pupils in attendance, and the number of different trades taught as 48. Some are conducted by Government, either as separate institutions or attached to Schools of Art, while others are managed by local authorities, or by private persons under a system of grants-in-aid. Their shortcomings are obvious and admitted. A large proportion of the pupils who attend them have no intention of practising the trade they learn, but pass into clerical and other employments, using the industrial schools merely in order to obtain that general education which they could acquire in ordinary schools at less cost to the State, but at greater cost to themselves. Even for those who do intend to follow the

trades taught in the industrial schools, it is feared that in some cases the teaching given does not provide a training of a sufficiently high standard to enable them to hold their own with artisans who have learnt their craft in the bazaar. The industries selected are frequently not those which are locally of most importance, and there is an undue predominance of carpentry and black-smiths' work amongst them.

34. An attempt will now be made to remedy these defects. The Government of India do not expect a large immediate increase in the number of industrial schools, and they desire rather to encourage experiment than to prescribe fixed types for this form of education. Admission will be confined to those boys who are known by their caste or occupation to be likely to practise in after life the handicrafts taught in the schools, and the courses of study will be so ordered as not to lend themselves to the manufacture of clerks, but to bear exclusively upon carefully selected industries. A distinction will be drawn between those types of school which will be suitable for the large centres of industry, where capital is invested on a great scale and the need of trained artisans is already recognized by the employers, and those adapted to places where hand industries prevail, and where the belief in the value of technical training has yet to make its way. In the former the prospects are favourable for the establishment of completely equipped trade schools, such as are found in other countries; in the latter, search has still to be made for the kind of institution which will take root in Indian soil. Suggestions for experiment based upon observation of the habits and tendencies of Indian artisans have been placed before the Local Governments. They will be pursued further under the advice of skilled experts in particular industries.

35. A system of education intended to impart "useful and practical knowledge, suitable to every station in life," cannot be considered complete without Commercial education. ampler provision than exists at present in India for school training definitely adapted to commercial life. There is at present no University course of training of a specialized description for business men; in the field of secondary education the establishment of examinations and the inclusion of commercial subjects in the optional lists of subjects for examination have outstripped the progress made in the organization of courses of instruction. The beginnings which have been made at Bombay, Lucknow, Calicut, Amritsar, and elsewhere, show that the attempt to provide suitable courses meets with encouraging response; and increased attention will now be given to the extension of such teaching in large centres of commerce and population. The proper development of the teaching demands that it should be adapted to Indian needs, and should not be based merely upon English text-books. The London Chamber of Commerce examinations supply a convenient test for those pupils (especially Europeans) who are likely to proceed to England. Commercial courses, leading up to this or other examinations, are now being placed upon an equality with purely literary courses as a qualification for Government service. But their chief aim will be to supply practical training for those who are to enter business houses either in a superior or subordinate capacity. Registers will be kept of the pupils who have been so trained, and endeavours will be made to find employment for them by communication with Chambers of Commerce and mercantile firms. The Government of India trust that they may look for the co-operation of the mercantile community in framing suitable courses of instruction, and in giving preference in selecting employes to those who have qualified themselves by directing their studies towards those subjects which will be useful in commercial life.

36. For a country where two-thirds of the population are dependent for their livelihood on the produce of the soil, it must be admitted that the provision for agricultural education in India is at present meagre and stands in serious need of Agricultural education. expansion and reorganization. At Poona in Bombay and Saidapet in Madras there are colleges teaching a three years' course, which is fairly satisfactory at Poona, though the staff is hardly strong enough, while at Saidapet the training is somewhat defective on the practical side. In the United Provinces the school at Cawnpore has a two years' course, especially intended for the training of subordinate revenue officials in which direction it has done and is doing very good

work, but the teaching staff is weak and the equipment inadequate. At Nagpur a school with a two years' course gives good practical education, and special arrangements are made for a vernacular class for sons of landowners and others. Bengal has added to the Engineering College at Sibpur, near Calcutta, classes which give a two years' agricultural training to students who have taken their B. A. degree at the University or have passed the F. E. standard in the college; but the conditions are not such as to admit of a thoroughly satisfactory course. In the Punjab and Burma no attempt has as yet been made to teach agriculture. In all these institutions instruction is given almost entirely in English, and until advanced text-books have been compiled in the vernacular this must continue to be the case in all but the most elementary classes.

37. At present, therefore, while the necessity for developing the agricultural resources of the country is generally recognized, India possesses no institution capable of imparting a complete agricultural education. The existing schools and colleges have not wholly succeeded, either in theory or in practice. They have neither produced scientific experts, nor succeeded in attracting members of the land-holding classes to qualify themselves as practical agriculturists. Both of these defects must be supplied before any real progress can be looked for. In the first place an organization must be created by which men qualified to carry on the work of research, and to raise the standard of teaching, can be trained in India itself. Before agriculture can be adequately taught in the vernacular, suitable text-books must be produced, and this can only be done by men who have learnt the subject in English. The Government of India have therefore under their consideration a scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Agricultural College in connection with an Experimental Farm and Research Laboratory, to be carried on under the general direction of the Inspector General of Agriculture, at which it is intended to provide a thorough training in all branches of agricultural science, combined with constant practice in farming work and estate management. In addition to shorter courses for those students who are intended for lower posts, there will be courses of instruction extending to five years, which will qualify men to fill posts in the Department of Agriculture itself, such as those of Assistant Directors, Research Experts, Superintendents of Farms, Professors, Teachers, and Managers of Court of Wards and Encumbered Estates. It is hoped that a demand may arise among the landowning classes for men with agricultural attainments and that the proposed institution may succeed in meeting that demand. Arrangements will also be made to admit to the higher courses those who have undergone preliminary training at the Provincial colleges; and thereby to exercise upon those colleges an influence tending gradually to raise their standard of efficiency.

38. If the teaching in secondary schools is to be raised to a higher level,—
Training colleges.
if the pupils are to be cured of their tendency to rely upon learning notes and text-

books by heart, if, in a word, European knowledge is to be diffused by the methods proper to it,—then it is most necessary that the teachers should themselves be trained in the art of teaching. Even in England divided counsels have till recent times prevented due progress from being made with this most essential condition of the reform of secondary education. The Indian Education Commission referred to the conflict of opinion upon this fundamental principle, and to the diversity of practice which prevailed; and, while hesitating to lay down a general rule requiring secondary teachers to be trained, recommended "as an inadequate, but the only practicable alternative," that an examination in the principles and practice of teaching should be instituted, success in which should hereafter be made a condition of permanent employment as a teacher in any secondary school. Other and larger views of the subject are now in the ascendant, and the Government of India are glad to know that the principle of providing training institutions for secondary teachers meets with universal acceptance among the Local Governments and Administrations. There already exist at Madras, Kurseong, Allahabad, Lahore, and Jubbulpore, institutions in which students are trained for service as teachers in the highest classes of secondary schools. Such students have either passed the Entrance or the Intermediate Examination of the University or are graduates. These institutions have done good work, and the time has come to extend the system to the

provinces where it does not exist, notably Bombay, and to endeavour to create a supply of trained teachers which shall be adequate to the needs of the secondary schools throughout the country. Not only must the supply be increased, but the quality of the training given must be improved.

39. The details of the measures taken with that object are already engaging the attention of the various Local Governments. But the general principles upon which the Government of India desire to see the training institutions developed are these. An adequate staff of well-trained members of the Indian Educational Service is required, and for this purpose it will be necessary to enlist more men of ability and experience in the work of higher training. The equipment of a Training College for secondary teachers is at least as important as that of an Arts College, and the work calls for the exercise of abilities as great as those required in any branch of the Educational Service. The period of training for students must be at least two years, except in the case of graduates, for whom one year's training may suffice. For the graduates the course of instruction will be chiefly directed towards imparting to them a knowledge of the principles which underlie the art of teaching, and some degree of technical skill in the practice of the art. It should be a University course, culminating in a University degree or diploma. For the others, the course should embrace the extension, consolidation, and revision of their general studies; but the main object should be to render them capable teachers, and no attempt should be made to prepare them for any higher external examination. The scheme of instruction should be determined by the authorities of the Training College and by the Education Department; and the examination at the close of it should be controlled by the same authorities. The training in the theory of teaching should be closely associated with its practice, and for this purpose good practising schools should be attached to each college, and should be under the control of the same authority. The practising school should be fully equipped with well trained teachers, and the students should see examples of the best teaching, and should teach under capable supervision. It is desirable that the Training College should be furnished with a good library, and with a museum in which should be exhibited samples, models, illustrations, or records of the school work of the province. Every possible care should be taken to maintain a connection between the Training College and the school, so that the student on leaving the college and entering upon his career as a teacher may not neglect to practise the methods which he has been taught, and may not (as sometimes happens) be prevented from doing so and forced to fall into line with the more mechanical methods of his untrained colleagues. The trained students whom the college has sent out should be occasionally brought together again, and the inspecting staff should co-operate with the Training College authorities in seeing that the influence of the college makes itself felt in the schools.

40. The institution of Normal Schools for primary teachers, which was

Training schools for primary teachers.

enjoined by the Despatch of 1854, has been very generally carried out. Recent enquiries into the sufficiency of their number have shown that an increase is called for in some provinces, notably in Bengal; and provision is being made for this increase, its possibility depending partly upon the salaries paid to primary teachers being sufficient to induce men to undergo a course of training. The usual type of normal school is a boarding school, where students who have received a vernacular education are maintained by stipends and receive further general education, combined with instruction in the methods of teaching, and practice in teaching, under supervision. The course differs in length in the different provinces. In future it will as a general rule be for not less than two years.

41. Steps are also being taken to supply courses of training specially suited for teachers of rural schools. These do not attempt the impossible task of reforming the agricultural practice of the peasantry by the agency of village school masters imbued with a smattering of scientific theory. They serve the more limited and practical purpose of supplying the village schools with teachers whose stock-in-trade is not mere book learning, and whose interests have been aroused in the study of rural things, so that they may be able to

connect their teaching with the objects which are familiar to the children in the country schools. Various plans are being tried, such as drafting the teachers from the normal school to a Government farm and training them there for six months, or giving a continuous course at the normal-school itself by means of lectures combined with practice in cultivating plots of ground or school gardens. Experience will show which methods work best in different provinces, and it is not necessary to pronounce in favour of one plan to the exclusion of others.

42. Great importance is attached by the Government of India to the provision of hostels or boarding-houses, under proper supervision, in connection

Hostels.

with colleges and secondary schools. These institutions protect the students who live in them from the moral dangers of life in large towns; they provide common interests and create a spirit of healthy companionship; and they are in accord not only with the usage of English public schools and colleges but also with the ancient Indian tradition that the pupil should live in the charge of his teacher. Missionary bodies have joined with alacrity in the extension of this movement. The credit for the first hostel established in India is claimed by the Madras Christian College, which still continues to add others; and a striking example of the success of the residential system is to be found in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. The Local Governments have been active both in founding hostels for Government colleges and schools and in aiding their provision. In Madras at the present time a large hostel, the result of private munificence aided by Government, is nearing completion; in Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore signs are to be seen of the growth of similar institutions. The returns for the year 1901-02 showed that there were then 1,415 hostels, with 47,302 boarders; while the extent to which they derive their funds from sources independent of Government is made clear by the fact that more than two-fifths of the boarders were in unaided hostels, and that of the total expenditure upon all hostels, ten lakhs were derived from subscriptions and endowments, as compared with two lakhs sixty-three thousand rupees from public funds. The Government of India believe that the system of hostels, if extended with due regard for its essential principles, which include direct supervision by resident teachers, is destined to exercise a profound influence on student life in India and to correct many of the shortcomings which now attend our educational methods.

43. The reduction in the number of examinations which is being carried out, and the general raising of educational standards which is contemplated, demand

Inspecting staff.

an increased stringency in inspection and a substantial strengthening of the inspecting staff. In the Despatch of 1854, it was enjoined that inspectors should "conduct, or assist at, the examination of the scholars . . . and generally, by their advice, aid the managers and schoolmasters in conducting colleges and schools of every description throughout the country." The latter function is no less important than the former, and calls for wider educational knowledge, greater initiative, and the exercise of a wise discretion in adapting means to ends. It is a task which will provide worthy occupation for men who are imbued with the best traditions in the matter of school management, and it is through the influence of such men alone that there is any real prospect of its accomplishment. Their assistance can only be enlisted by increasing the cadre of the Indian Educational Service. Some additions in the lower branches of the inspectorate are also needed in order to provide for a complete system of inspection *in situ* instead of collective examinations. The Government of India do not require that inspectors should be precluded from having recourse to examination as a means of inspection; but they desire that inspectors should be much more than mere examiners. They should not only judge the results of teaching, but should guide and advise as to its methods; and it is essential that they should be familiar with the schools in their ordinary working conditions. The work of schools should be defined with reference rather to the courses of instruction followed than to the examinations that have to be passed, and rigid uniformity either in the arrangement of subjects or in the classification of the scholars should be avoided, free play being given to the proper adaptation of the working of the schools to their local circumstances.

themselves to make a wise use of the opportunities that are offered to them and to realise that education in the true sense means something more than the acquisition of so much positive knowledge, something higher than the mere passing of examinations, that it aims at the progressive and orderly development of all the faculties of the mind, that it should form character and teach right conduct—that it is, in fact, a preparation for the business of life. If this essential truth is overlooked or imperfectly appreciated, the labours of the Government of India to elevate the standard of education in this country and to inspire it with higher ideals will assuredly fail to produce substantial and enduring results. Those labours have been undertaken in the hope that they will command the hearty support of the leaders of native thought and of the great body of workers in the field of Indian Education. On them the Governor General in Council relies to carry on and complete a task which the Government can do no more than begin.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, to the Foreign Department and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture and to the Director General of Education in India for information.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
United Provinces.
Punjab.

Barma.
Central Provinces.
Assam.
Coorg.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
FOR 1902-1903.

No. 348 C. W.—T., dated Calcutta, the 7th March 1904.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3 Telegraph, dated the 29th January 1904, and enclosure, being the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1902-1903.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the report be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay, and to the Director General of Telegraphs, for information.

Ordered also, that the report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

SYDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying—
Report referred to.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
FOR
1902-1903.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital*.—The net outlay of the year under this head was Rs8,09,744, which raised the capital expenditure to end of the year to Rs1,30,90,949. Out of the sum of Rs8,09,744, Rs6,64,397 represent the Cash and Stores outlay incurred in the construction of the Central Persia line; while the remainder represents chiefly an addition to the Stores suspense balance.

The following statement shows how the above increase is made up:—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Works	6,95,875	—	6,95,875
Suspense :			
Stores	1,13,130	—	1,13,130
Other heads	739	—	739
TOTAL	8,09,744	—	8,09,744

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital account is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue.*—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to *R*14,87,365, or a decrease of *R*3,41,670 as compared with 1901-1902, when the sum realised was *R*18,29,035. The expenditure during the year was *R*8,97,794, against *R*8,59,653 in the previous year, or an increase of *R*38,141. The net result is a profit of *R*5,89,571 on the year's working, against that of *R*9,69,382 in 1901-1902, or a decrease of *R*3,79,811 as compared with that year.

3. The following statements show the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years. For details, *see* Appendix B:—

EARNINGS.

Head of Account.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Traffic Earnings	19,31,104	12,02,172	—	7,28,932
Common Purse	45,042	4,64,147	4,19,105	—
Australasian Message Fund	—1,79,363	—1,91,942	—	12,579
Profit and loss	—358	—308	50	—
Total Message Revenue	17,96,425	14,74,069	4,19,155	7,41,511
Miscellaneous Revenue	32,610	13,296	—	19,314
TOTAL	18,29,035	14,87,365	4,19,155	7,60,825
Net Decrease	—	—	—	3,41,670

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Account.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Persian Gulf Section :—				
General charges	1,19,231	1,16,783	—	2,448
Line maintenance	52,375	51,257	—	1,118
Signalling	2,00,010	2,10,193	10,183	—
Cable maintenance	2,37,502	2,39,382	1,880	—
Persian Section :—				
General charges	82,940	96,115	13,175	—
Line maintenance	65,143	73,048	7,905	—
Signalling	94,119	1,03,224	9,105	—
Expenditure by other Departments	8,333	7,792	—	541
TOTAL	8,59,653	8,97,794	42,248	4,107
Net Increase	—	—	38,141	—

The increase under General Charges is due partly to a larger expenditure on furlough allowances as compared with the previous year and partly to the cost of the superior establishment employed on the Central Persia line construction which for the time being has been charged to general charges pending recovery from the Persian Government. The increase under Signalling is due chiefly to a general revision of the General Service Clerks' Establishment, with effect from 1st March 1902.

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,826/), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

NET REVENUE.

4. On a total Capital expenditure of Rs. 1,30,90,949 a net profit of Rs. 5,89,571 was earned, which gives a dividend of 4.50 per cent. (Appendix D). The dividends earned during the past five years are as follows:—

Year.										Interest on Capital.
1898-99	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 6.03
1899-1900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.02
1900-1901	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.85
1901-1902	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.89
1902-1903	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.50

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

5. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878.

	£	s.	d.
The Department's share of the whole Purse shows a decrease of	20,889	8	8
Allowing for a recovery from the Indo-European Telegraph Company in 1901-02 on account of German Royalty	7,456	6	0
Difference	13,433	2	8

This difference is explained as follows:—

Department's share of the Guarantee of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company on account of Straits Settlements and Java traffic	1,127	19	7
Also Department's share on account of Indo-European Telegraph Company's Guarantee to Germany on Indian traffic	140	10	4
Decrease on Indian traffic on account of reduction of rates	10,649	11	10
Decrease on Trans-Indian traffic with Australasia, on account of the opening of the New Pacific cable	1,515	0	11
	13,431	2	8

6. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Traffic.*—There was only one interruption stopping traffic between Karachi and Teheran in the Gulf section, lasting for 2 days, 19 hours, 6 minutes, in June 1902. Between Teheran and London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for an aggregate of 26 days, 10 hours, 25 minutes.

7. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople lasting 42 days, 9 hours, 37 minutes. The working of this route continues to be unsatisfactory. The Fao-Bushire cable was interrupted for 5 days, 1 hour, 5 minutes.

During the last five years the Turkish route west of Fao has been interrupted as follows:—

1898-99.			1899-1900.			1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.		
Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.
54	4	16	48	6	29	37	6	37	40	3	40	42	9	37

The Department was liable to the Joint Purse for 25 days' interruptions between Constantinople and Bushire at Fcs. 50 per diem.

AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND.

8. The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 54% over the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. See Appendix C (1).

TRAFFIC.

9. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue :—*

	FOR JOINT PURSE, ETC.		Independent Revenue.	TOTAL.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.
Persian Gulf Section	1,274,766'75½	461,423'51½	24,681'32½	1,760,871'59½
Persian Section	175,043'32½	58,545'8376	15,566'34½	249,155'505½
TOTAL FRANCS	1,449,810'0794½	519,969'3488½	40,247'6693½	2,010,027'0976

10. Appendix E. gives the number of messages and words carried under the different classes:—1, State; 2, Commercial and Private; 3, Press, during the past five years.

11. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 12'84 words in 1902-1903 as compared with 13'35 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 13'02 words.

12. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below, and is satisfactory.

1901-1902	0'073 per cent.
1902-1903	0'079 "

13. *Complaints and Errors.*—The number received for investigation amounted to 176, being 18 more than the total for the year 1901-1902. Of this number 109 were from Europe and 67 from India; 32 related to messages *via* Turkey.

Of the above, 85 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them, and of the remaining 91 this Department is responsible for 18.

OFFICES.

14. The number of offices open to the public throughout the year, excluding those on the Teheran Meshed (Persian Government) line, was, in the Persian Gulf Section 9, and in the Persian Section 9.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

CABLES.

15. The total length of the various cables on 31st March 1903 was 1939'73 knots, as against 1941'876 knots in the former year, the decrease being due to repairs.

Eight faults occurred during the year, and one ran into this year from the previous year, making a total of nine faults. Three were due to Terebos, two to corrosion of guards, two to the action of heavy seas in cyclonic weather, and the cause of one fault is unknown. One fault remained, in one of the Jask-Bushire cables, at the end of the year.

There was only one interruption on the Bushire-Fao Cable, lasting altogether 5 days, 1 hour, 5 minutes. The Bushire-Manora cables were interrupted for 19 days, 5 hours, 37 minutes, but, as an alternate cable or the Mekran Coast land line was available, through communication was only interrupted on one occasion for 2 days, 19 hours, and 6 minutes, when the cable and land lines were simultaneously interrupted by a cyclone in June 1902. The Jask-Muscat cable was interrupted for 1 day, 15 hours, and 43 minutes.

The expenditure of cable amounted to 35'047 knots, the lengths recovered from the sea being 32'428 knots, but most of this was only fit for stripping.

Some of the Fao-Bushire cable which was laid in 1886, as shown in repairs, is fast corroding, and about 53 knots of the Jask-Manora cable, laid in 1884 to 1887 will probably soon have to be renewed. Otherwise the cables are in fair order.

Manora Cable Factory.

16. The expenditure of cable during the year and cable in stock at the end of the year was as follows :—

Cable in stock on 1st April 1902	Knots.
Manufactured at Manora	57'041
	42'274
	99'315
Deduct cable expended, 1902-1903	35'873
Balance, 31st March 1903	63'442

The amount of cable stripped for core was 34'448 knots.

* NOTE.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.